

**Tamil Arasu**

SEPTEMBER, 1976 50 Ps.



# MAKE TAMIL NADU "GREEN"

## AN APPEAL

Trees play a very vital role in our economy. Besides providing timber, fuel wood, fruits and various other indispensable items, they help preventing environmental pollution. Our country falls in the deficit zone so far as forests are concerned with barely 23% and in Tamil Nadu it is only 17% of total geographical area under forests.

For over two decades now Vanamahotsava has been celebrated as an annual festival. But the achievement has not been much. Nehruji, our beloved leader, has several times expressed grave concern at the cutting down of trees in the country. He significantly pointed out "though it is easy to cut down a tree, it takes a generation to grow one." So, a vigorous drive for planting trees and protecting them should be launched.

Every citizen young and old, men and women, would like to ensure that our country prospers. It is, therefore, possible, given the will and determination, to execute time-bound programme to re-establish vegetation on a substantial portion of such denuded areas.

An extent of 51,849 hectares of Panchayat lands and other unutilised Government waste lands has been brought under plantation. In addition 10,535 hectares have been planted along canal, and river banks mostly in Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli Districts. Besides these Governmental efforts, public institutions and local bodies should involve themselves in this national programme.

Corporations and Municipalities may have some existing arrangements for raising nurseries and supply of seedlings to the public. If they are not there, at present, organisations concerned should be persuaded to start nurseries and they should be actively associated in the tree planting programme in urban areas. Other organisations like Agri-Horticultural Society, which are already involved in tree planting work, should be associated. Apart from this, the Forest and Agricultural Departments could establish nurseries in the cities and larger towns. The Forest Department can raise mainly seedlings of trees, known for the beautiful flowers or large and well-shaped crowns, while Agricultural Department may concentrate on fruit yielding trees like Mango, Guava, Lime, etc. A large variety of species can be grown with a view to give beauty to the landscape and also for their utility as timber, fuel, etc. Species will be chosen according to the soil and climate conditions of the localities. It is vital, therefore, that we plant well and wisely the right species in right places and at right time. Tree planting will incidentally help to provide beauty and colour to the country side.

A detailed scheme has been drawn up by Government to make this year's tree planting programme a grand success. So, I earnestly appeal to the people of Tamil Nadu to extend their unstinted co-operation and to plant trees with renewed enthusiasm and thus make Tamil Nadu "Green."

Mohamed Sulthan A.  
GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU



# Tamil Arasu

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The Tamil Arasu dedicates this issue to the memory of Bharati, the poet-patriot who not only roused the people to the call of the country but also gave Tamil a larger role. By giving birth to poet Bharati Tamil Nadu has been able to serve the Nation and the country better, hence Tamil Nadu takes pride in recalling the memory of Bharati in a variety of media.

## UNTO THE MOTHER

*The demons of Fear and Sorrow, with their legions of beggarly cares and pains and deaths, do ever encircle us. They are plotting to rob us of the nectar pot. Day and night they are assailing this fortified city of a million halls, this Body which thou hast given to us. They are damming the River of Life. They are shelling our beautiful domes of the Mind. Mother, we sing thy praises Protect us, dispelling our foes For our laws, our arts and works, Our shrines and homes and dear ones, Our herds and flocks, our pastures and fields, We beg thy mighty protection, O Mother. On our lives and loves and songs, Our dreams and willings and acts, We invoke thy blessings, We offer thee our all. We kiss thy lotus feet. We surrender. Make us immortal, O Mother.*

— Bharati





# BEAT THE SEPARATIST FORCES WITH BHARATI'S SONGS

—oOo—

## FORMER CHIEF MINISTER COMMENDS BHARATI CELEBRATIONS FOR INFUSING NATIONAL SPIRIT

The following is a brief translation of the speech of Thiru M. Bhaktavatsalam former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during the valedictory function of the Bharati Commemoration celebrations organised at Valluvarkottam Madras during September 13-18.

“Bharati was one who had given the greatest importance to Tamil and had succeeded in his life-time in elevating it to the pinnacle of world esteem. He had good command over English and French and was capable of felicitous expression in both languages; he had also good command over many other Indian languages like Hindi and Sanskrit; but he composed and wrote the major part of his contributions only in Tamil; this shows his enormous love for Tamil and his attachment to his mother tongue. When he proclaims that among all the languages of the

world, he can find none better than Tamil, there is compelling credibility. It is not to be slighted as one coming from a “dog in the manger” chauvinist.

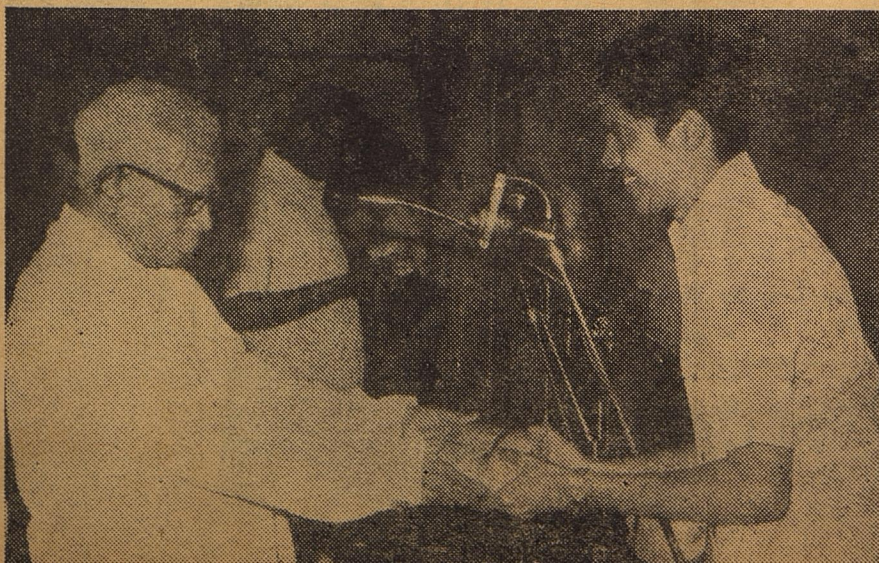
“Bharati succeeded not only in heralding the renaissance of Tamil, through his lyrical outbursts, but in infusing a new fervour in our hearts for our mother land. He kindled in us the flame of nationalism through his songs. The upsurge of heroic nationalism that was engendered in the hearts of the people through the patriotic songs of Bharati among other things helped us finally in winning freedom, from foreign rule.

“If we are to combat the reactionary forces and stamp out the separatist propaganda we have to nurture and imbibe the spirit of nationalism in greater measure. The splendid arrangements made for

commemorating the memory of Bharati will go a long way in fulfilling this need. I congratulate the Information Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu for this appropriate venture.

“We as Tamils take justifiable pride in having given unto the world poets like Kamban and Tiruvalluvar; Let us remember the fact that Tamil Nadu has also given birth to a poet of world renown in Bharati. Bharati was a poet who had been acutely conscious of the qualities of head and heart of the Tamil people. In fact he took great pride in being born a Tamilan and he gave us such mellifluous lyrics in Tamil which can stand comparison with the literary products of any language in the world. He has succeeded in giving an honoured place for Tamil among the languages of the world. He was not only a poet but also a prophet; all his poetic fancies have come true. He enjoined on the nation to take up industrialisation on a large scale; he urged on us the task of making defence equipment and he urged us to sail the seven seas in our own vessels. All these have come to pass, redeeming the poet's prophecies” concluded Thiru Bhaktavatsalam.

During the four days speakers and Tamil poets gathered at Valluvarkottam to pay tributes to the immortal Poet Bharati. Simultaneously with these popular functions which attracted people in their thousands, an exhibition on Bharati was also held at Valluvarkottam. The many fascinating facets of the Poet were expounded in full measure in all these audio and visual media.





# SUBRAMANIA BHARATI

## —THE POET OF INDIAN UNITY

Following is the text of talk by Thiru C. Subramaniam, Union Finance Minister, broadcast from All India Radio on 10-9-76.

A grateful nation pays its respectful homage to the memory of that great poet and patriot, Subramania Bharati. It was fifty five years ago, that "Death laid its icy hands" on this great Indian, when he was barely 39 years old. In our struggle for Independence, the banner of freedom was held aloft by a galaxy of poet-patriots. But the two giants among them who stood at the helm were undoubtedly Rabindra Nath Tagore and Subramania Bharati.

Like so many other great men, Bharati had humble origins. Subramania Bharati's father Chinnaswamy Iyer was in the service of the Raja of Ettayapuram, a small Zamindari Estate. Born on 11th December 1882, at Ettayapuram, in Tirunelveli District, in the remote South, Bharati was a precocious child and attained an amazing degree of scholarship in Tamil at a very tender age. He composed his first poem at seven and was conferred with the title 'Bharati' for his performance in a literary contest when he was hardly eleven. His formal schooling was limited to a period of three years at Tirunelveli. Thereafter, he continued his education at Varnasi, living with an aunt. It did not take him much time to acquire considerable proficiency in English, Sanskrit and Hindi. Despite securing entrance into Allahabad University, he decided to return to Ettayapuram where he served the ruler for three years, only to find himself totally out of tune with a feudal set up around him.

### His Pen Roused the Masses

He next worked as a Tamil Pandit for barely three months in Madurai and then switched over to journalism taking up the post of Sub-Editor of the famous Tamil Daily "**Swadesa Mithran**". He soon also became the Editor of the monthly **Chakravarthini** and shortly thereafter took on the editorship of "**India**", the Tamil Organ of the Extremist Wing of the Congress and '**Bala Bharati**', an English Weekly. Bharati used his pen with devastating effect to rouse the masses against the alien rulers. It did not take the British Government long to recognise this and his magazine was banned.

Bharati attended the meeting of the Indian National Congress in 1907 where he met and drew inspiration from Lokamanya Balagangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Sri Aurobindo Ghosh. A year later, his first anthology of poems named '**Swadesa Gitangal**' or songs of freedom, was published in a book form followed by another volume of poems '**Janma Bhoomi**'. The tremendous impact of these poems on the people at large, and the patriotic urges and aspirations generated caused the Government to swing into action and his arrest was ordered. Bharati, however, took

refuge in the French Territory of Pondicherry where he lived for a decade.

It was during his exile in Pondicherry that some of his best contributions to Tamil literature were rendered. He composed his famous poems '**Kuyil Pattu**' and '**Panchali Sabatham**'. A collection of philosophical songs '**Mada Mani Vasagam**' was released in 1914. Bharati also translated the Bhagavad Gita into Tamil. A highly religious man, he composed a number of prayers and songs dedicated to the embodied manifestations of the universal deity, which are still popular. He also wrote a number of short stories.

### Let us Honour His Memory By Making India Glorious

But, perhaps, Bharati's greatest contribution was to the cause of national unity. His songs cut across the narrow confines of religious, race, region, language, caste and creed and projected the image of Mother Bharat the physical, intellectual and spiritual power and personality that is Bharat. He sang for Mother Bharat thus:

"She has thirty crores of faces.  
But her heart is one,

She speaks eighteen languages,  
Yet her mind is one".

Realising that freedom was bound to come,  
Bharati visualised it thus :

"Gone are the days of casteborn arrogance  
Gone is the foreigner's might,  
Gone is tame subservience,  
Gone is the trickster's sway.

Freedom is our universal speech,  
Equality is the experienced fact,  
We'll blow the conch of victory  
and publish the truth to all.

We've learnt that this is our own land,  
It will for ever be ours.

No nation shall enslave us again,  
We'll prosper serving God, our sole Lord."

Today, several of Bharati's dreams have been fulfilled. Yet, there is much to be done to make all his dreams come true. It behoves on us all to honour the memory of this great Indian by putting forth our best efforts to make India as glorious a land as he had visualised. On this occasion, one is reminded of the tribute which Thirumati Sarojini Naidu paid to Bharati :

"Poet Bharati has fulfilled the true mission of a poet. He has created beauty not only through the medium of glowing and lovely words, but has kindled the souls of men and women by the million to a more passionate love of freedom, and a richer dedication to the service of the country. Poets like Bharati cannot be counted as the treasure of any province. He is entitled, by his genius and his work, to rank among those who have transcended all limitation of race, language and continent, and have become the universal possession of mankind".



# EXCUSE ME IF...



—KAVIMANI DESIKAVINAYAKAM PILLAI  
ON BHARATI

There is a poet called Bharati, and  
I heard his songs sung to music ;  
I lost my head and heart completely, and,  
If I talk excessively, please excuse me.

Each word is finer than the other ; the fancy  
Jumps about like a gambolling lamb ;  
Even a stone melts into a fruit ; even  
A young calf will listen without sucking milk.

The "koil" and parrot sing thro' his songs ; the  
Peacock dances thro' his poems ; the  
Sun and rain are found in them ; flowers  
Bloom and blossom spreading their perfume thro' them.

Wave after wave dash thro' them ; they  
throw up beautiful pearls in abundance,  
Hill upon hill grow out of his songs, and  
Forests and groves thickly surrounded their tops.

—Translated by : PROF. C. R. MYLERU,  
Annamalai University





## BHARATI ON THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH

### "VERNACULARS"

The Tamil language, has a living philosophical and poetical literature that is far grander, to my mind, than that of the "Vernacular" of England.

For the matter of that, I do not think that any modern vernacular of Europe can boast of works like the Kural of Valluvar, the Ramayana of Kamban and the Silappadhikaram (Anklet Epic) of Ilango. And it may not be irrelevant to add that I have read and appreciated the exquisite beauties of Shelley and of Victor Hugo in the original English and French "vernaculars" and of Goethe in English translations.

## SAROJINI NAIDU'S TRIBUTE

"Poet Bharati has fulfilled the true mission of a poet. He has created beauty not only through the medium of glowing and lovely words, but has kindled the souls of men and women by the million to a more passionate love of freedom and a richer dedication to the service of the country.

Poets like Bharati cannot be counted as the treasure of any province. He is entitled by his genius and his work to rank among those who have transcended all limitation of race, language and continent and have become the universal possession of mankind." So said India's Poet laureate Thirumathi Sarojini Naidu in a message when the Bharati memorial at Ettayapuram was being dedicated.

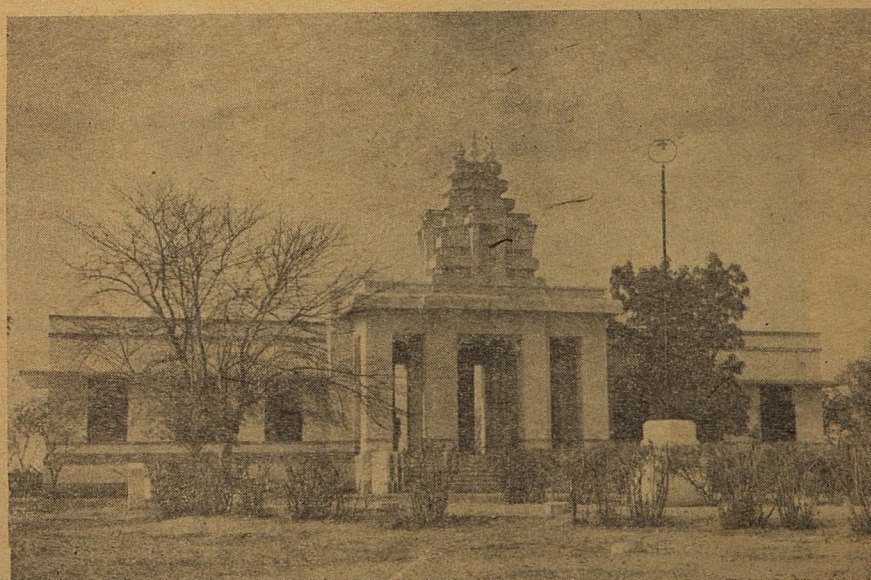
# Bharati's Prose Style Captivates Rajaji

Rajaji wrote about Bharati's prose style as follows :—

"We may discover in the prose of Bharati how to avoid meaningless trash, filling up pages by endless repetitions, how to achieve crystalline clarity and the vigour of a diamond calibre and how to employ spoken Tamil, free from grammatical errors, to write and to draw pen pictures. The Tamils may study in Bharati's writings the boundless potentialities and grace which remain hidden in that language. One may enjoy in the works of Bharati, that gifted child of Mother Tamil, his fertile imagination, his burning patriotism, his broad sense of justice and humour which does not hurt."

The late Thiru S. Srinivasa Iyengar remarked about Bharati's national songs as follows: "Patriotism is real and concrete when linked to the witchery of liquid song".

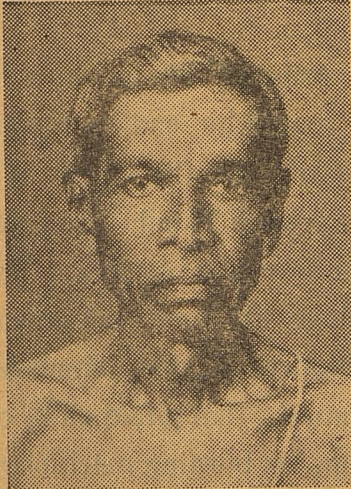
Bharati's Memorial at Ettayapuram





## BHARATI'S CONCEPTION OF INDIA

In Bharati's dream India two projects were nearest to his heart : eradication of untouchability and emancipation of women. The caste system was decried by him time and again. He himself refused to observe many of the obscurantist practices enjoined upon the Brahmin caste, and took to inter-dining with all castes, something of a revolutionary move in the early decades of this century. While he wore no sacred thread, he performed the sacred-thread investiture for an untouchable boy in Pondicherry. A telling simile in the poem 'Drum' drives home this point :



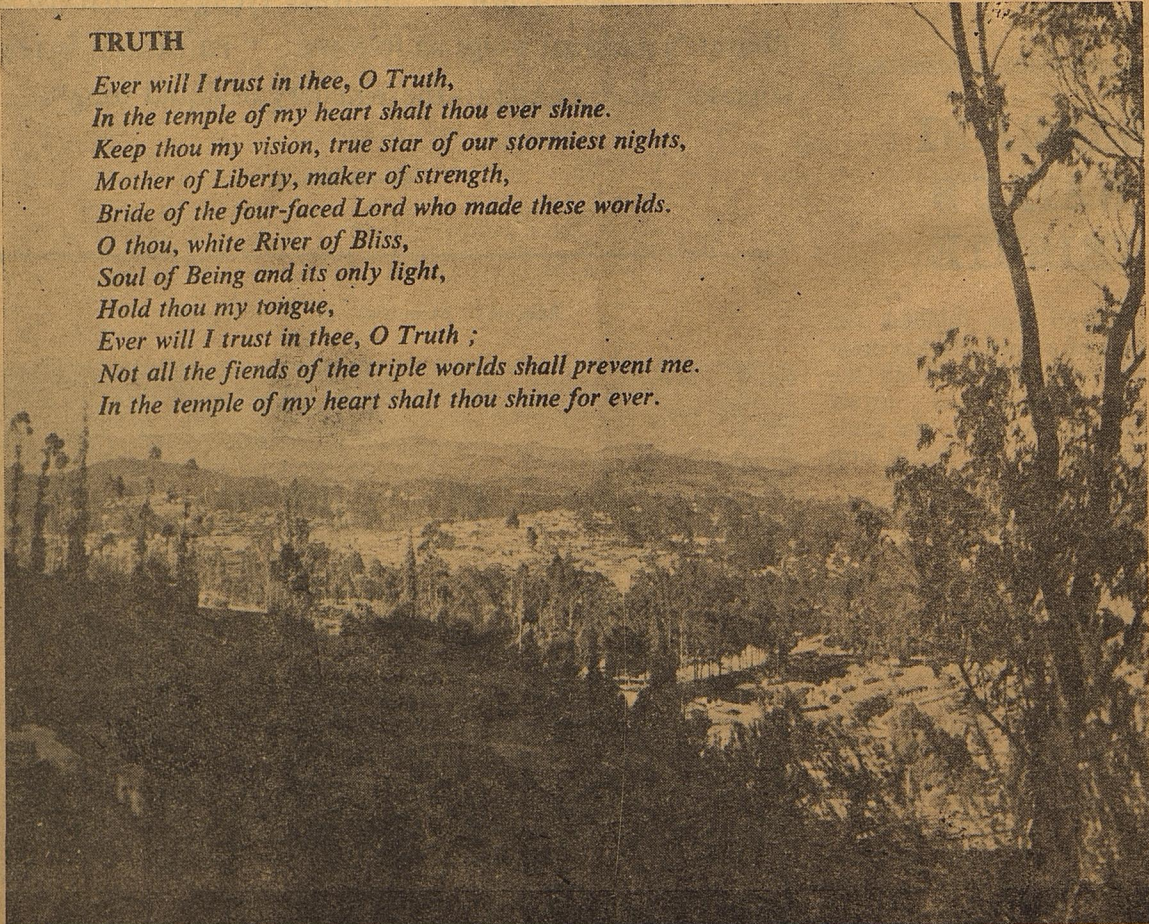
Kanagalingam who was invested with sacred thread by Bharati

A white cat has been living in our house,  
When it kittened a litter each a different shade !  
One was an ashy kitten, another was wholly black ;  
A third was snaky-sheened, the fourth was milky-white  
A pack of different colours, equal otherwise ;  
Was one hue superior, and lowly another ?  
Beat the drum announcing people's equality ;  
Beat the drum denouncing caste-creed divisions !

*From an article on Bharati by K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar published in Hindu on 12-9-76.*

### TRUTH

*Ever will I trust in thee, O Truth,  
In the temple of my heart shalt thou ever shine.  
Keep thou my vision, true star of our stormiest nights,  
Mother of Liberty, maker of strength,  
Bride of the four-faced Lord who made these worlds.  
O thou, white River of Bliss,  
Soul of Being and its only light,  
Hold thou my tongue,  
Ever will I trust in thee, O Truth ;  
Not all the fiends of the triple worlds shall prevent me.  
In the temple of my heart shalt thou shine for ever.*





# VINOBA'S BHARATHIAR

Acharya Vinoba in an interview said that he first read a book containing the essays of Bharathiar, (Vinoba always referred to the Poet only in this form) while he was in the Vellore Jail. He has recollected Bharati in the following words :—

“In an essay on Education, Bharathiar speaks about man. Science is discovering many new kinds of living organisms, he says, Germs that cause Cholera, germs that cause plague, etc. But let us realise, says Bharathiar the greatest of all living organisms is man himself. He flourishes over and above all other organisms. He is the greatest of all. This thought that man is the supreme organism I got from Bharathiar... .”

“Second’ Bharathiar felt a sense of kinship with the whole universe, not only human beings and animals.

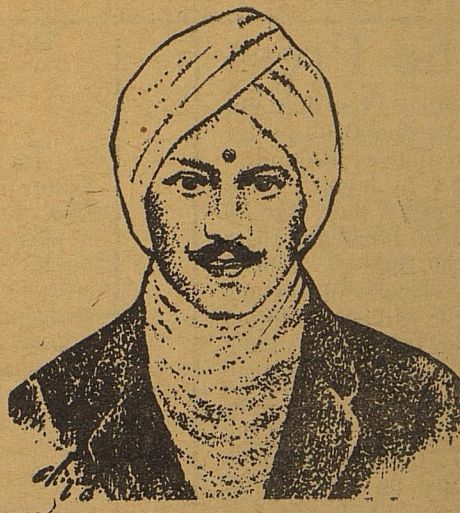
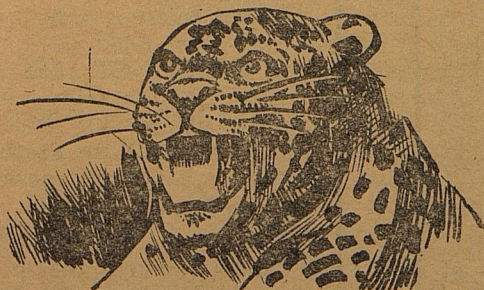
“The crow and the sparrow are our tribe”

Continued Vinobaji, not only living beings, inanimate objects also.

“The sea and the hills are our crowd.

The universal feeling I got from Bharathiar.’

“Third’ Bharathiar was a nationalist no doubt. But his nationalism was rooted in our tradition of Ahimsa. He emphasised Bharathiar’s poem “Love Thine Enemy” as in the best traditions of the country’s philosophy.



## LOVE THINE ENEMY

*Love thine enemy, heart of mine, Oh!  
Love thine enemy.*

*Hast thou not seen the shining flame  
Amidst the darkening smoke?*

*In foeman's soul lives Krishna, whom  
As Love the wise invoke.*

*Oft we have preached to men that God  
In all that is doth shine.*

*Why, then, my heart, 'tis God that stands  
Arrayed as foemen's line.*

*Dost know that limpid pearls are found  
Within the oyster vile?*

*Hast seen on dunghill, too, sometimes  
The starry blossom smile?*

**The heart that fans its wrath, shall it  
The Inner Peace possess ?  
The honey poison-mixed, shall it  
Be wholesome nevertheless ?**

*Shall we who strive for Life and Growth,  
Lend thought to Sad Decay ?*

*'Thine evil thoughts recoil on thee,'*

*So do the wise ones say.*

*When Arjun fought, 'twas Krishna whom  
He faced, disguised as foes ;*

*'Twas Krishna, too, that drove his car  
In Charioteering pose.*

*Strike not the tiger threatening thee*

*But love it, straight and true;*

*The mother of All hath donned that garb,  
Salute her there, there too.*

*Love thine enemy, heart of mine, Oh!  
Love thine enemy.*

-- BHARATI



# Bharati Has Bequeathed Us These....

## To the Press

The Indian Press does not appear to be doing full justice to the activities of Rabindranath Tagore in Japan. Does it happen every day that an Indian goes to Japan and there receives the highest honour from all classes of people from Prime Minister Okuma as well as from the simple monk of the Buddhist shrine?

We must spread the contagion of greatness among the people. To this end the whole country must be made aware of the important doings and sayings of representative Indians. And who can do this more effectively than the great journalists of modern India? It is genius that elevates the race of men. The Indian ear must ring with the fame of Indian genius. The present intellectual and spiritual revival in the country will be regarded by coming generations as one of the most brilliant chapters in human history. I appeal to our great publicists to identify themselves more completely with the Revival. For true is the message which Vivekananda brought us, the message that we are to be born again. **An individual poet is merely a symbol. We shall soon have scores and scores of them men of thought and men of deed. Go watch thyself or watch thy brother, either of you will soon be great.**

In what does greatness consist? Not in the size of your materials but in the manner of your doing. There is a great and divine way for all doings, building houses or reaping corn. When man is master of his work, he is full man and therefore great. **Greatness consists in putting your soul into the very heart of your work.** We are great in the spirit of self-surrender. Karma-Yoga must be easier to learn for the children of Krishna. So let us achieve all things by throwing ourselves at the lotus feet of the Bhagavan. So let us offer full praise to those who lead us on this great path.

## Between Rights and Duties

In the course of a recent lecture at Madras (Oct. 1914) Mrs. Annie Beasant is reported to have emphasised the upholding of one's duties in preference to one's rights. And the Chairman of the meeting, Justice Sadasiva Iyer, naively remarked (in effect): "After listening to Mrs. Beasant's speech, I have come to see that man has no rights at all. He has only duties. God alone has rights, etc."

Now, I have right to submit that such teachings contain but a partial truth and may do injury to the cause of our national progress which, I am sure, is as dear to the hearts of Mrs. Beasant and Justice Iyer as to anyone else's.

My duties are based on my rights. That is to say, my duties to others are defined by their duties to myself. It is my duty to respect my father because I am his son and he has permitted me the right to the life and the culture that he has bequeathed to me.

In my view they are of equal sacredness: my rights and my duties. My duties I must fulfill. My rights I must vindicate. Life is possible only on such a basis.

Meanwhile it is the right and duty of the wise ones to purify the strong by teaching them their duties and to strengthen the weak by teaching them their rights.

### Who can Discard Duties?

It is only the sage who has conquered the self and the world, who has made the great surrender to the gods, it is only he who can openly discard all duties, always excepting those we all owe to Heaven. For the freest man is still the truest servant of the Lord.

## Allow Women Ascend to their True Stature

Nations are made of homes. And so long as you do not have justice and equality fully practised at home, not expect to see them practised in your public life. Because it is the home life that is the basis of public life. And a man who is a villain at home cannot find himself suddenly transformed into a saint, the moment he gets to the Councils or to "Courts of Justice."

And the spirit of Hinduism pre-eminently among the religions of the world, has ever been to help woman in rising to her true position in human society. It has been a long and painful struggle. The progress has been tragically slow here, as elsewhere. But at this hour, when the sages of India have stepped forth to guide the soul of mankind, the ascent of woman to her proper place in society has become imminent and inevitable.

## True Patriotism will not tolerate Religious Dissensions:

True patriotism must be spiritual, but that does not mean that differences of belief concerning the nature of the other world should be brought into the theatre of secular nation-building.

Of course, we must have our religious disputes. Religion is the one thing where conformity is more dangerous than in any other. But, in the service of the Motherland, we are all of one creed and one religion, one caste and one colour, one aim and one ideal: In the temple of the Mother whoever enters is holy.

## OBJECT OF LIFE

What is the object of life?  
Philosophy has an answer—  
many answers.  
Science has an answer—  
many answers.  
I have a counter-question:  
What is the object of non-life?

These are some of Bharati's

Writings in English



*One's own deed is the touchstone of  
One's greatness and littleness*

# BHARATI

## THE POET-PATRIOT OF TAMIL NADU

By

K. DIRAVIAM, I.A.S.,

"Let me write the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws," said a wise man. For, the songs of today lay down the laws of tomorrow, and poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the land. The poet blazes the trail, which the politicians follow, plodding along. In India's struggle for independence, the banner of freedom has been held aloft by a gallant galaxy of poet-patriots, two of whom stand foremost, Tagore and Bharati.

It was Shelly who said that poets learn in suffering what they teach in song. The patriot in Bharati writhed in agony, under the oppressive yoke of foreign rule and the poet in him, burst out in song, that was at once a call and a challenge. His words were power and his songs were fire; his music moved the people to mutiny and roused them to revolt.

His song "as a heart cannot bear" (நெஞ்சம் பெற்றுக்குதில்லையே) is a scathing indictment of the slavish life the people had recondiled themselves to. "Obsessed with fear, and laden with sorrows, they had fallen prey to a thousand superstitions. They shuddered at the very sight of a sepoy and skulked away when someone carrying a pistol passed by. In docile servility and cowardly sycophancy, they meekly got up to pay dutiful homage to anyone who dressed with flamboyance and walked with a swagger. "The heart cannot bear," the poet lamented, "to see these great people torn by strife and disunity, petty differences and squeamish disputes setting even the son against the father and sowing the seeds of a feud, that was to cast its shadow for generations to come."

### TOOK CUDGELS AGAINST FALSE VALUES

His poem on the pretentious patriots and presumptuous heroes, rings with denunciation of deceit and revels in the exposure of hypocrisy. The dumb driven masses who had sold themselves to slavery, the false crowd that indulged in facile talk and heroic fibs to cover and camouflage its cowardice, the crowd that talked when it should have toiled, that feared where it should have fought and sighed where it should have struggled, the crowd that grovelled in the dust and revelled in its own impotence, that was the crowd that Bharati singed with his sarcasm and scorched with his scorn. He called upon the people to shed fear and fight falsehood. "Even were the

skies to fall on your head, have no fear" was the message of courage, this crusader against injustice put in his song. Even as he struggled to destroy the false values that had corroded society and corrupted man's mind he sought to build up new values, to forge and fashion new bonds of sympathy, understanding and love. As Longfellow said, he was a poet with hate of hate, scorn of scorn and love of love.

It is when we drink deep at this fountain of love, that we feel that out of clay, we have been made into men, and from men we have risen as Gods. It is this gospel of love that binds the highest with the humblest, the lowest with the loftiest and creates a comradeship that is strengthened by common endeavour and unity of purpose. It is in the raptures of this love that Bharati sings of the oneness of all, that all are one kin and all one kind, all the people of this august land, and all of the same worth, all of the same value, all the monarchs of the mighty land. A society that will rise above its calls, that will refuse to demean itself into divisions of caste, that will respect the tiller and the toiler and will no longer burn incense to the idle rich, a society where virtue shall be strength and earnest endeavour seek to promote the abiding good — this is the new order of which Bharati dreamt, for which he worked and prayed.

### Respect the Past, But Don't Discard Progress

The India of his dreams would have its roots in the past, in the rich culture and noble traditions that had sustained the country for thousands of years. "This was the land where our forefathers lived happy, purposeful life and thought a thousand thoughts, fertile in their imagination, rich in their idealism and faithful in their realism. Shy and bashful maiden have revelled in the cheering coolness of the rivers of this land, and the benign moon beamed with joy at their virgin delights. These damsels had ripened into womanhood to fulfil themselves as mothers and with the sweet words, they spoke, fed their babies with the wisdom of our land. This was the land studded with temples that rose high, offering unto the Gods the humble gratitude of men for the life of fulness and fulfilment that they lived here."

### He had set our Five-Year Plans to Music

But Bharati was no poet of the past, he was indeed a poet of the future and heralded an era where, enriched with our experiences, we should march forward towards fresh advances in every sphere of life. Love of ancient culture and the yearning for modern progress met and mingled in Bharati's melody. "There was no use", he counselled, "in secretly regaling ourselves with colourful tales of the prosperous past".

மறைவாக நமக்குள்ளே பழங்கதைகள்  
சொல்வதிலோர் மகிமையில்லை

We should catch up with the most progressive advances in arts and sciences, in thought and literature. Our past shall equip us, not envelop us; it shall inspire us, but not imprison us.



If Bharati was an idealist dreamer, he was also a practical planner. He was not like the nightingale that sat in the darkness and sang to cheer its own solitude with sweet songs. His songs were not mere invitations to romance and rhapsody. They were also the blue prints for progress. "Let us walk amidst the silver snow-clad mountains, while our ships sail all the western seas. Let us bridge the gaping gulfs and harness the turbulent waters of Bengal to nourish our crops. We shall delve deep into the land and coax the hidden treasures of the earth to bring us prosperity. We shall dive deep in the Southern seas and fish for pearls as bright as wisdom. Let us exchange the tasty wheat grown on the banks of the Ganges for the tender betel leaves of the banks of the Cauveri. We will reward the melodies of the Marathas with the soft, shining ivories of Kerala. We will pay tribute to the glory of the Rajput heroes, with Mysore Gold, we will have wealth from cotton and silk, and make earth heave with the fulsome weight of the fruits of our labour. We will span the seas and scan the skies ; we will watch the stars and probe the Mars. We will cherish the truth and nourish the arts and sing in ecstasy of Bharath, the land of our birth." In Bharati's poetry, we can find Independent India's Five Year Plans, set to music.

### NOT THE NARROW LOVE OF TAMIL

This patriot who spanned our wide country with the poet's metre and measure, who had his feet play with the waters of the seas that met at Kanyakumari, and held his head high amidst the snow-clad Himalayas, swelled with abounding pride and abiding love for the language that lured him to poetry — Tamil. **Bharati is an illustrious example of a nationalist who did not love his country less, but loved Tamil more.** "The mention of Tamil Nadu fills our ears with sweet honey."

செந்தமிழ் நாடுனும் போதினிலே இன்பத் தேவந்து பாயுது காதினிலே

The very name of our forefathers breathes into us, a new power. Tamil Nadu, rich in valour and full with the Vedas, where labour and learning unite at the altar of love — this was the land that produced Valluvar and presented him to the world ; this the language that sang of living truths in lilting music ; this the people who matched the mountains with their mighty valour, who roamed the seas and planted little Tamil Nadus in lands far far-away, at the back of the beyond." Bharati was a true Tamil and therefore, a great Indian.

**Bharati is a poet of love — a love that does not confine or choke itself within narrow limits, a love that flows more and becomes fuller.** His was a passion pure and powerful, strong and serene, soothing and soulful, that uplifted the lover and the loved and carried them forward to greater heights of devoted, dedicated affection, that embraced humanity and reached out to divinity. "The crow and the pigeon are my kin," claims the poet. His love of freedom and spirit of

equality, were born out of this oneness, of this deep identity, his infinite capacity to see one in all, and all in one. The lowliest being was to him as important, as the most favoured or fortunate. It was not mere poetic flourish, revolutionary bravado or anarchist frenzy when he declared, "should even one man go without food, we will pull down the whole world."

தனி ஒருவனுக்குண விலையெனில்  
ஐகத்தினை அழித்திடுவோம்.

In Bharati, then, we have the poet, the philosopher and the passionate lover, all rolled in one. He loved his language, his nation, no less than he loved God and humanity. But, to love, he must be free; to cooperate, he must be equal ; to create, he must be fearless ; to be divine, he must be human.

### SOME THOUGHTS OF BHARATI

*If you want to die soon, talk about yourself.  
If you want to make your lives sublime, do good to others.*

\* \* \* \* \*

*In hours of exultation remember hours of pain, and act  
soberly.  
Be ever working, calmly, cheerfully, but never get dizzy.*

\* \* \* \* \*

We know that the Universe is Being. We guess it is Infinite. We cannot comprehend Infinity. Mind is one phase of Existence. We are aware of a mental life. As Experience is the sole proof of things, we require no further proof for the existence of the mind. This mind, we infer, has many phases and almost infinite potentialities. We have learnt this, again, by experience. We infer that all existence is one. We have almost proved it by comparative science. We therefore can identify our being with the Universal Being.

We know nothing more of God.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Passions subdued indicate Power and lead to Peace.  
Live and let live.**

Enjoyment of good things in life is not wrong, but what is wrong is the getting enslaved to them. Getting enslaved to things clouds the Reason and Reason is man's highest faculty.

\* \* \* \* \*

The mystic books are of value where they deal with ordinary things and cease to be mystic.

Three-fourths of the spiritualities trumpeted among men have been proved to be ways of earning money, practised by clever scoundrels or self-deluded charlatans.

\* \* \* \* \*

There is more spirituality outside your temples than in them.

\* \* \* \* \*

A reasoning life is not necessarily opposed to a Life of Peace. Reasoning is not the endless quibbling and hair-splitting of the professional logicians and critics. These are abusers of Reason.



# IN LESS THAN 39 YEARS

## A CHRONOLOGY OF BHARATI'S LIFE

1882 December, 11	..	..	C. Subramania born, in Ettayapuram.
1887	..	..	Death of Mother.
1887—97	..	..	Schooling at Tirunelveli.
1893	..	..	Title "Bharati" (Saraswati) Conferred.
1897	..	..	Marriage with Chellammal.
1898	..	..	Death of Father (Chinnasami Iyer).
1898—1901	..	..	Schooling at Benares. Passes Entrance Examination of Allahabad University.
1902—1904	..	..	Court Poet to Raja of Ettayapuram.
1904 (3 months)	..	..	Tamil Pandit in Setupati High School in Madurai.
1904—1907	..	..	Sub-Editor, "Swadesamitran" from 1906 also edits fiery nationalist Tamil weekly "India", Tamil Monthly "Chakravarthini" and English monthly "Bala Bharata."
1908	..	..	First Book — "National Songs"—published first prose work "Gnana Ratham" written and serialised in "India".
1908 Aug.	..	..	Voluntary exile in Pondicherry to evade arrest in Madras. "India" too shifted to Pondicherry.
1909	..	..	"Vijaya" Tamil daily thunders From Pondicherry, Bharati intensifies activities ; Starts "Karma Yogi" Tamil monthly ; plans multi-lingual cartoon monthly. Government bans "India's" entry into British territory.
1910	..	..	"India" ceases publication. Other Bharati papers also come to grief.
1911—1918	..	..	Bharati concentrates on books. 1912 very busy year as poet. "Panchali Sabatham" Part I published, 1912. Aurobindo, V.V.S. Aiyar, Kulla Swami and other Yogis and patriots provide happy company.
1918—1920	..	..	War ends, Bharati returns from exile is arrested on way to Cuddalore, and after 21 days released. Spending some time in Kadayam, wife's place in Tirunelveli. Rejoins "Swadesamitran", Madras.
1921 June	..	..	Hit by Triplicane temple elephant, narrowly escapes death. Recovers.
1921 September, 11, (night 1-30 a.m.) (i.e., September 12, 1921)	..	..	At 39, after brief illness, the great soul leaves the mortal coil.



# Basis of all Mental and Physical Activity Lies in Nervous System

## YOGIC EXERCISES GIVE US BETTER CONTROL OVER NERVOUS SYSTEM



### CANDID COMMENTS OF A DOCTOR ON YOGA SYSTEM

The science of Yoga has been well known and popular amongst the Indians for many centuries. Recently with the advancement of scientific methods of investigations of natural phenomena, the interest in the science of yoga and its effects on man and his achievements has vastly increased. Yogis are able to perform their ordinary day-to-day actions in a much co-ordinated and efficient manner. In addition, they seem to possess powers that appear supernatural to the ordinary human being.

The basis of all mental as well as physical activity in any developed organism, depends on the integrity and efficiency of the nervous system. In the highly developed human being, the brain has evolved to such an extent that it is possible for man to comprehend the universe and to reach out to Mars and the stars. This underlying mechanism of mental activity namely of the human brain is the central ganglion or the power house of the entire nervous system. When a person begins to practise yoga of whatever form or type, he is able to influence his bodily activities through the nervous system. Changes occur in the functional activity of the nervous system in the form of better conduction of stimuli, improved integration of function between the various parts of the brain and the nervous system and a much more efficient control over the lower nerve centres by the higher levels of the brain.

The various chakras and the Kundalini which have been conceived by the yogis cannot be equated

directly with any part of the presently known nervous system or the brain. However, the concept that when a yogi begins to achieve mastery over his mind and body, the Kundalini is stimulated and begins to rise and go through the various chakras, can have an analogy in the higher and lower levels of the nervous system. The ordinary bodily activities of digestion, evacuation, sex etc. are controlled by the lowest levels of the nervous system. At the slightly higher level, the vital functions like breathing and heart function are controlled. Above these come the centres for emotion, anger, fear, hunger etc. However these centres are superimposed on the cerebral cortex with its millions of cells that control the lower centres. It is indeed tempting to equate in a physiological sense the various chakras of the yogis with the various levels in the nervous system. The thousand-petalled lotus chakra bears a close analogy to the million celled cerebral cortex.

### Enough Proof of Beneficial Effect on Entire Body

Recent experiments at the Institute of Neurology, Madras and elsewhere have shown that in yogic states of relaxation, concentration and meditation, changes occur in the brain which beneficially influence neural activity. This beneficial influence is not only over the nerves, but affect the various peripheral organs like the heart, lungs, digestive organs and the general bio chemistry of the body and—most important of all the endocrine glands

like the thyroid, pituitary etc. Hence there is enough proof to show that yogic practices beneficially influence the entire body. The nervous system shows better integration and efficiency. The body functions are better performed and the glands in the body function more effectively. This naturally helps to keep the body in health. In early diseased states also, yogic practices definitely help the body to recover its balance of function viz. good health.

There is no doubt that all these are achieved through the meditation of the brain and the nervous system. For an organic neurologist and biological scientist like me, mind, consciousness etc. are integral functions of the brain that are explicitly manifest. Thus any change in the mental function or conscious level can only be through effective changes in the functioning of the human

*A radio talk by*

**Prof. B. Ramamurthy,**

Director, Institute of Neurology,  
Govt. General Hospital,  
Madras.

brain. Our present day knowledge of the human brain, though vast and rapidly increasing, is still today grossly inadequate to explain even simple processes like memory and intelligence. Thus it will require a much greater knowledge about the functioning of the human brain before we can scientifically explain all the phenomena of yoga including the various supernatural powers or Siddhis. At the present day, phenomena like extra sensory, perception, telopathy etc. appear abnormal or paranormal. However, there is no doubt that when we know more about the functioning of the brain, these phenomena could be satisfactorily explained.

Yoga therefore influences all the aspects of human function through the nervous system and in yogic states experiments have proved that the brain and the nervous system are functioning at a much more efficient level than in the ordinary human being.

—Curtesy A.I.R. Madras.



## VIEWING CONDITIONS

## ADJUSTMENT OF CONTROLS

By  
N. VENKATESWARLU,  
Engineer-in-Charge,  
T.V. CENTRE, MADRAS.

# AERIALS

these points should be checked up before suspecting any trouble with the TV set. In fringe areas where the signal is rather weak, increasing the height of the aerial by another 10 to 12 feet and correctly aligning the aerial towards the TV centre will improve reception.

The picture moving continuously up or down or breaking into horizontal lines is due to mal-adjustments of controls and should be dealt with, as already explained above. The picture sometimes may shrink in size due to a drop in mains voltage for which it is advisable to connect a voltage regulator to ensure constant voltage supply at the input terminals of the TV set. Sometimes when there is loud sound in the programme the picture fluctuates. This is known as 'SOUND ON PICTURE' and it is likely to be caused by mal-adjustment of the 'FINE TUNING' control of the receiver. Sometimes you get multiple images in your TV set due to reflections from tall buildings, hills or other obstructions nearby. These 'GHOSTS' can be eliminated by slightly re-orienting the aerial. The quality of the picture sometimes deteriorates due to interference caused by automobiles passing on the road, aeroplanes flying overhead or industrial and medical equipment operating nearby. Sometimes due to anomalous propagation conditions other TV stations working on the same channel might also be picked up. This can only be attributed to 'FREAK RECEPTION' and will be a temporary phenomenon.

15



# Khadi Kraft



Story of the Stirring Palm

**"I Bring High Nutrition at Low Cost"**

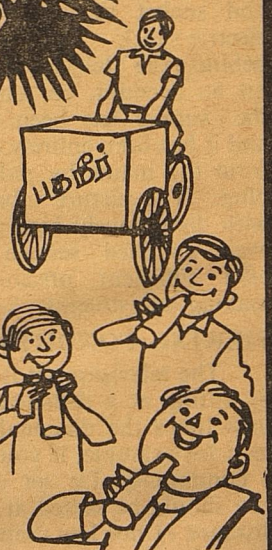
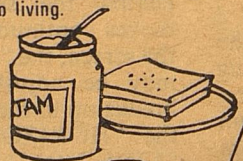
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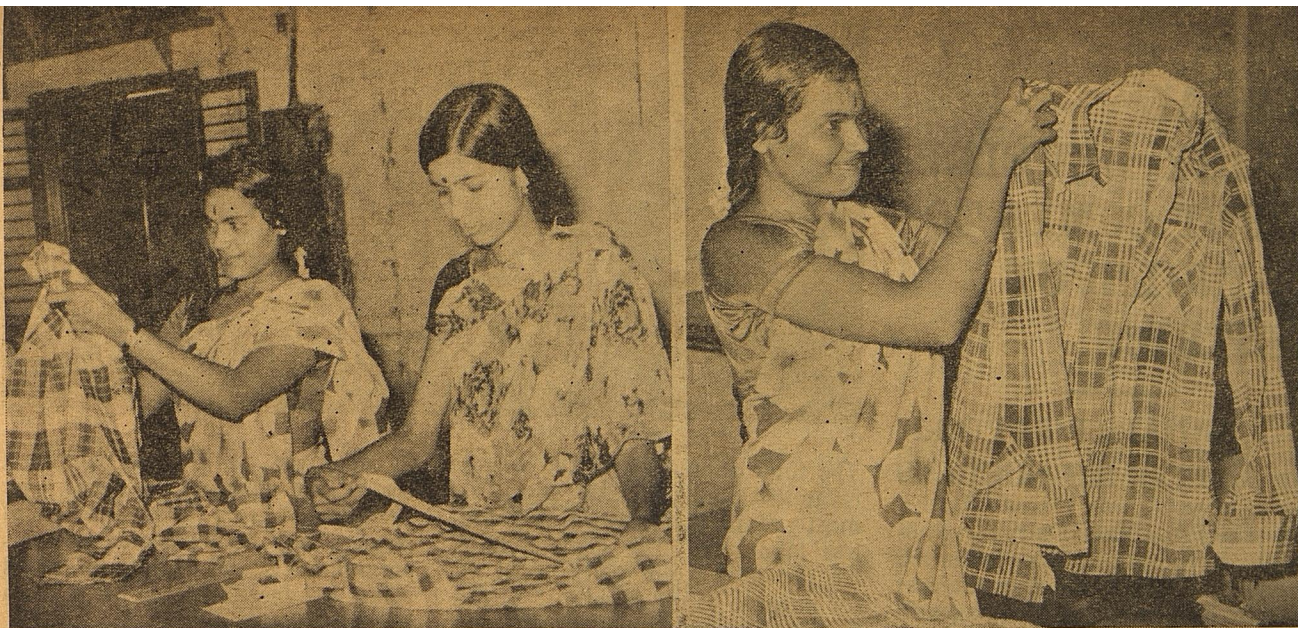


**Khadi Kraft**

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## COTTON BLOUSES GET EXPORTED TO 65 COUNTRIES

About 65 countries in the world have imported over 8.7 million cotton blouses from India at a value of Rs. 164 million during the first three quarters of 1975-76 as compared to 6.48 million blouses exported during 1974-75 for Rs. 120 million.

The principal buyer in 1975-76 was the U.S. Market and it bought over 4.85 million pieces at Rs. 96 million up to December, 1975, while its purchases in the entire preceding year amounted to Rs. 40 million (over 2 million pieces). The U.K. and German Federal Republic were the next best customers and they bought the blouses worth Rs. 18 million and Rs. 16.5 million respectively. Other importers were Sweden (Rs. 5.1 million); Canada (Rs. 5.3 million); France (Rs. 4.6 million); Netherlands (Rs. 3.8 million); Australia (Rs. 2.4 million); Switzerland (Rs. 2.1 million); Italy (Rs. 1.9 million) and Belgium (Rs. 1 million). Besides cotton blouses, India exports a wide variety of ladies wear including cotton trousers, dressing gowns, handloom and mill-made play suits, other cotton dresses, man-made fibre dresses, woollen dresses, silk outer garments and so on. Cotton trousers for girls, for instance, secured Rs. 2.9 million during April-December, 1975 and Rs. 5.47 million in 1974-75. U.S.A. absorbed half of these exports. Cotton dressing gowns for girls were also principally supplied to U.S.A. These gowns fetched foreign exchange worth Rs. 6.3 million in 1974-75 and Rs. 3.9 million

during April-December, 1975. Cotton play suits for girls (handloom) is another popular item in the wardrobe of U.S.A., U.K., Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and Netherlands. These exports fetched Rs. 12 million during the first three quarters of 1975-76 and Rs. 14 million in 1974-75 mill-made cotton play suits for girls are mainly sought after by Netherlands apart from U.S.A., U.K. and France. Foreign exchange earning from these suits stood at Rs. 9.6 million in 1974-75 and Rs. 3.2 million in the subsequent period under review. Other cotton dresses for girls netted as much as Rs. 123 million in 1974-75 and Rs. 108 million during

April-December, 1975. Here again, U.S.A. is the leading buyer (Rs. 39 million in 1974-75 and Rs. 52 million in the subsequent period) followed by the U.K., West Germany, Netherlands, Japan, Iraq, Canada, France, Italy, Sweden, U.S.S.R., Australia and Switzerland. Man-made fibre dresses for girls have also attained popularity, with Canada and U.K. as the major markets. Of the Rs. 5.6 million market for woollen dresses for girls during the first three quarters of 1975-76, Iraq accounted for as much as Rs. 5.5 million. U.K. and U.S.A. are among the leading buyers of outer garments of silk and other textile dresses for women and girls.

Pictures on this page illustrate efforts of H.F.T.C. Garment Factory, Madras exercising extreme care to meet exacting demands of the export market for India's cotton blouses





# RURAL DAIRY DEVELOP- MENT COMES TO CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

## GUJARAT PATTERN BECOMES SUCCESS

The Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation has organised producer co-ops. on the Gujarat pattern in a batch of 15 villages in Chingleput District. The Gujarat pattern means that Milk is collected and paid for on the basis of fat content which is individually tested. Payment is made weekly. One employee of a co-operative will be trained in artificial insemination and the Dairy Corporation will supply semen daily through the milk vans. The Corporation will also supply cattle feed on no profit no loss basis. A Veterinary Doctor of the Corporation will visit each co-operative weekly, as per a pre-announced programme. As in the case of the Gujarat model, the by-laws of the producer societies ensure viability and stability and preclude any activity likely to vitiate the techno-economics of the business.

During the past 6 months the Dairy Corporation has, with the active co-operative of Canara Bank, Central Banks and National Insurance Company, launched an intensive programme in Madurantagam taluk and the surrounding areas. The programme provides a base for stepping up milk production, processing and marketing in the area. While Banks provide the finance for purchase of milch cattle by small and marginal farmers and landless labourers, the Insurance Company provides the risk cover and the Dairy Corporation is providing the marketing infra-structure as well as technical inputs.

The following villages are initially participating in the programme:

Cheyur, Irumbedu, Sengattur, Venmani, Kattu Devadur, Puthur, Kilkarana, Vettur, (Salaiyur, Vilanganur) Thonnadu, Saravambakkam, Kottivakkam, Sithamoor, Kannimangalam, Polambakkam, Mazhuvankaranai, Kilmaruvathur.



The total population of the villages is approximately 53,000 consisting mostly of marginal farmers and landless labourers. The Canara Bank has provided a sum of Rs. 10,34,000 for purpose of milch cattle. SFDA is providing subsidy of 33.3% to marginal farmers and 25% to Small Farmers to those who fall within their area of operation. The National Insurance Co., provides insurance cover to the animals at a premium rate of 4%.

The Dairy Corporation will establish a milk chilling centre at Acharapakkam on the Grand Southern Trunk Road in a building taken over recently from the Department of Animal Husbandry. Presently the Corporation collects approximately 2,000 lit. of milk a day in this area. The plan is to achieve a procurement of 5,000 lit. by December 1976 and 10,000 lit. by December 1977. The average price, the farmer now gets is Rs.1.75 per lit. The average fat content is 7%. Most of the milk is from buffalo. At present costs a buffalo in this area provides a net income of Rs. 2 daily. The Dairy Corporation pays subsidies for rearing of calves and cultivation of fodder.

Just adjacent to this area, around Tindivanam town, about 20 unemployed Graduates/Matriculates have come forward to take up dairy farming. These persons also come from families of small farmers. Each of them will be provided with a loan of Rs. 30,000 from the Central Bank and will maintain eight milch cattle, purchased in two batches. The Dairy Corporation will provide the complete marketing infra-structure and technical inputs.

There is tremendous scope for remunerative livestock keeping generally and milk production particularly among the weaker sections of the rural community. In three years time the Dairy Corporation has doubled its milk procurement, trebled its marketing and quadrupled-

its turn-over. 1975-76 registered a Rs. 6 crore increase in sales over 1974-75. A very large number of farmers have been inducted into this programme in various parts of Tamil Nadu, but there is scope for a much wider coverage.

The Company now procures an average of 1,10,000 litres of milk per day in 10 districts of the State. This average could go up to 1,60,000 litres at the peak of the flush season and fall to as low as 60,000 litres during the worst part of the lean season. The system of procurement is based almost entirely on milk cooperatives at the village levels. The Company now procures milk from 1,275 cooperatives. Of these 729 cooperatives are of recent origin, developed on the Gujarat model. The distinguishing features are that the farmers are paid on the basis of individual quality which is tested on the spot. Overheads are kept low. The cooperative does not engage in any activities besides production of milk. All the milk produced is marketed to the dairy corporation. The major portion of the milk money goes to the farmer. Loans that may affect the viability of the cooperative are discouraged. The cooperative does not admit non-producers of milk. The corporation provides the critical inputs to the farmer through the cooperatives.

When a fair number of such producer cooperatives have been developed in a particular area, the intention is that they should form a producers' union on the Amul pattern. For strength and bargaining power such a union will have to run its own dairy plant and market the milk produced by the members.

At present the milk collected by the corporation travels from the village to the Chilling Centre or Dairy in aluminium alloy cans. The milk is then transported by stainless steel tankers to Madras and Madurai for final disposal.



The Corporation has built up a fairly sizable net work of Chilling Plants, Feeder Dairies and transportation. Milk arriving at Madhavaram (Madras) or Madurai is pasteurized and then standardised to the required fat and solid-not fat level before being marketed. The two dairies mainly market what is called Standardised Milk which contain 4.5% fat and 8.5% solid-non-fat. A small quantity of Toned Milk with 3% fat is also marketed in the city of Madras. The process of standardisation may involve the addition of Skim Milk Powder and Butter Oil (now imported under 'Operation Flood') to make up deficits in fat and other solids. It may also involve the separation of fat in order to bring down the contents of the milk to the required level. Obviously during the lean season the dairy would add larger quantities of Skim Milk Powder and Butter Oil. At other times the dairy would have larger quantities of surplus milk on its hands. Surplus milk in the milk shed areas of the company are now diverted to Madurai where facilities are available for drying 10 tonnes of milk powder a day.

The Company now markets approximately 1,50,000 litres of milk in Madras and 34,000 litres of milk in Madurai. The milk is marketed in bottles, plastic sachets and cans. A small start has been made with automatic vending machines. The present price of milk sold by the company is Rs. 2.00 per litre of Standardised Milk and Rs. 1.80 per litre of Toned Milk. 10 paise less is charged for milk sold through vending machines. 10 paise extra is charged for milk in plastic sachets.

While marketing of milk continues to form the main business activity of the company, a few sidelines have been developed due to increasing surpluses which have to

be converted into Skim Milk Powder and Butter. The Company is now in the market for these products. With the establishment of a chain of milk bars in the two cities, we are now marketing flavoured milk, curds, yoghurt and ice-cream.

#### Technical Inputs

The Corporation operates personalised services to the farmers supplying milk to the Corporation. These include artificial insemination, veterinary care, cattle feed and subsidies for calves and fodder. For this purpose the Corporation maintains an exotic Jersey herd at Ooty and nine artificial insemination centres. It operates 18 mobile units and employs 66 veterinarians.

#### Expansion and Operation Flood

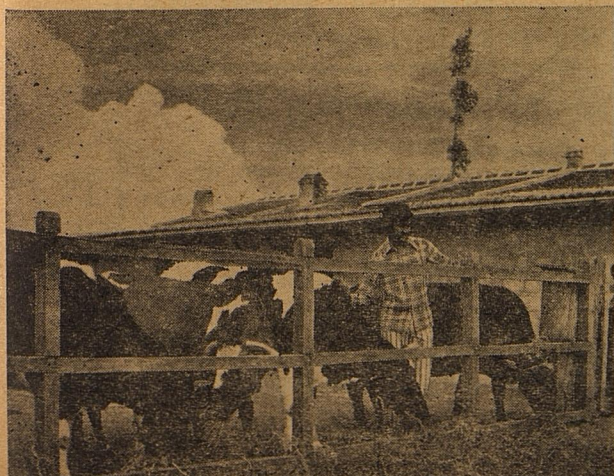
The company has been able to develop approximately 500 viable farmers' organisations at the village level within a short span of two years to stabilise milk supply to the company's dairies. This number continues to grow at a very fast rate. The capacity of the feeder dairy at Erode was expanded from 30,000 litres to 1,00,000 litres with our own resources. The chilling capacity of 7,000 litres at Vellore was expanded to a pasteurising capacity of 30,000 litres with our own resources. Under Operation Flood six new chilling plants have been established and eight road tankers acquired. The capacity of the Madhavaram Dairy has been expanded from 50,000 litres to 1,25,000 litres. A new dairy at Ambattur (Madras) with a capacity of 2,00,000 litres per day has been completed and commissioned at a cost of Rs. 3 crores. A Milk Powder Plant with a capacity of 10 tonnes of milk powder per day has been completed and commissioned at Madurai at a cost of approximately Rs. 1 crore. **A Cattle Feed Plant in brand new condition has been acquired from the Govern-**

**ment and is now handling 1,000 tonnes of Cattle Feed per month.**

The Chairman of the Company is the Chief Secretary. The Board is entirely official consisting of the Secretaries for Agriculture and Food, Joint Secretary, Finance, the Director of Animal Husbandry, the Director of Veterinary Education and the Managing Director.

Management by Objectives' was introduced in the Company in September 1974. The Company's consultants are the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad. 127 Managers at four levels have been exposed to the new concept. The Key Result Areas of the company were identified in October 1974 and corporate objectives were formulated. In February 1976 these were renewed under the 2nd cycle of implementation. Objectives of various units were also finalised and the Management Job Descriptions of 117 individual managers were agreed upon. The new approach to management lays emphasis on results as opposed to activities. Responsibilities are defined more precisely. Participative decision making is encouraged. Results are continuously monitored so that corrective action can be taken. A system of performance appraisal based on results is also being evolved. Considerable role clarity has been achieved in the Corporation. The impact of the new management style is considered very beneficial.

The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 5.00 crores. The paid-up capital is Rs. 20.05 lakhs. The assets taken over by the Company from the Government of Tamil Nadu are valued at Rs. 245 lakhs. A decision is awaited very shortly which is likely to treat Rs. 100 lakhs out of this sum as equity and the balance of Rs. 145 lakhs as loan with an interest of 8%.





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TNSC-124/75



# MILCH ANIMALS AND DISEASES OF UTERUS

It is well recognised that in a sexually mature animal the role of the reproductive organs assumes great importance, since smooth and orderly function of these organs helps the cattle owners to raise the new progeny and achieve success in their husbandry practice. This statement is very true in case of animals participating in a regular breeding programme such as the dairy animals.

A successful cattle owner achieves such a reputation only when the success in getting an optimum and uninterrupted production from his animals. This only means a continuous inflow of revenue. To achieve this he has to take all care and precaution in the matters of breeding, management, breeding and disease control of animals of his herd, which would ultimately ensure the dropping of a healthy calf each year and an increasing yield of milk. Any advertent or inadvertent lapse in any of these practices would be reflected as a shortfall in production and economic returns expected from the animals.

A successful implementation of all these practices means that a milk cow is in a state of pregnancy more or less continuously. Following a calving, the cow is again mated in about 60-70 days and this cycle is repeated over and over again till the reproductive and economic productive life of the animal lasts.

Such a plan of production necessitates an uninterrupted activity of the reproductive organs particularly the uterus which harbours, protects, nourishes the embryo. It also means that the tissues of the uterus hardly get a period of rest. In fact these tissues have no rest at all, since in the short period between a calving and following conception, these are engaged in involutionary activity which is so vital to the success of a continuous breeding programme.

It is, therefore, no surprise that the tissues of the uterus get completely exhausted, lose their optimal vitality and resistance and fall an easy prey to the onslaught of a variety

of infective microbes reaching the uterus via the blood, on the male genital organ, with the improperly sterilized inseminating equipment and appliances and those used by a veterinarian during gynaecological examination of animals. These microbes initiate a number of stressful disease conditions which sap the vitality and productive capability of the milch animals. Of these reproductive diseases, the important ones are discussed here under.

**Metritis and Pyometra :** These conditions are usually seen after a calving. When proper sanitary precautions are not taken during a calving, dirty and unsterilized ropes, instruments and appliances are used during a difficult parturition or at the time of an insemination, a variety of infective micro-organisms enter the uterus and initiate inflammatory changes in the tissues. This condition is known as Metritis. In this condition pus is formed and it gets discharged to the outside via the vagina as a dirty coloured, foul smelling fluid. The discharge gradually increases in amount and may continue to flow for a long period, as long as the 'os' or mouth of the uterus happens to remain open.

If the os of the uterus get closed, the discharge gets accumulated within the uterus, which swells up in size and becomes turgid. This is the condition of pyometra. Following a case of pyometra the micro-organisms can invade the blood stream, cause septicaemia and affect other tissues and organs of the body.

Whether it be a case of metritis or pyometra, the normal breeding programme gets disrupted, production and health of the animals is also adversely affected. The cattle owners have to sustain a financial loss due to these conditions.

A well informed attendant or animal owner can easily recognise these conditions and seek the assistance of a Veterinarian for a prompt and proper treatment of the case. This mainly involves an evacuation of the discharges from the uterus, cleaning the uterus from within and

placing of anti-microbial drugs in the uterus to prevent any further pus formation. This should always be done under the guidance of a Veterinarian.

Efforts should be made to prevent these conditions. For this purpose emphasis must be laid on the cleanliness of the animal and its environment. All the appliances used for insemination, during a difficult calving and for gynaecological examination of the calves, should always be properly sterilized.

**Placentitis :** The pathogenic micro-organisms can force their entry into the uterus immediately preceding the conception and cause an inflammation of the placenta the covering which surrounds the foetus on all sides. Such a condition is known as placentitis and can be caused by some particular micro-organisms only, eg. *Brucella abortus*; *Vibrio*; foetus *Tritrichomonas foetus* etc. Following such an inflammation, the close relationship between the foetus and the mother at the cotyledons becomes loose and after a time snaps off finally. As a consequence of this break up of relationship, the pregnancy gets terminated, the foetus becomes harmful for the mother who then throws out the foetus. This is an abortion. An abortion caused by different micro-organisms may be seen at different stages of pregnancy i.e. either in the 4th, 6th or 8th month. Be it at any stage, it causes a sudden disruption of the breeding programme and a great loss to the cattle owner.

Usually no clear cut symptoms are seen before an abortion occurs and it is a sudden occurrence. This may be followed by abortions in the following pregnancies as well.

In the event of an abortion taking place on a farm, the aborted animal should be looked after with due care. Cleanliness of the reproductive organs should be ensured to avoid an initiation of metritis or pyometra etc. This should, then, be followed by a complete check up of the animal by a Veterinarian to ascertain the precise cause of abortion and on his advice necessary precautionary measures should be brought into effect.

To protect the animals of a herd against infection by *brucella abortus*, the female calves of 6-12 month age group are vaccinated with a vaccine-



cotton strain 19 vaccine. All the young animals in the herd should be so protected. Other preventive measures are the same as enumerated above. Another important measure is to ensure that the females in a herd are mated only to such males as have been tested and are known to be free of these infections. Where artificial insemination is the method chosen for breeding of the animals ensure that the semen used does not carry the infection.

**Retained Placenta:** This is a very common complaint amongst regular breeding animals. This may be caused due to a number of factors such as debility due to diseases, old age, exhaustion of the cow following a prolonged parturition etc. In such cases the animals fail to throw out the placenta following its calving. Retained placenta is also seen in animals which have suffered from brucellosis, usually in the third pregnancy following first abortion.

In this condition the placenta fails to come out—either fully or partially—is seen hanging from the vagina, gets decomposed and causes an inflammation of the uterus i.e. metritis. The symptoms of metritis, then, supervene with the additional observation that fragments of decomposing placenta come out with the discharge from the uterus.

A case of retained placenta can be spotted easily. In cases where the placenta fails to be thrown out in 12-18 hours following a calving, one can suspect its retention. This can be confirmed by an examination of the animal.

The treatment of a case of retained placenta is on parallel lines to that of metritis; with the additional requirement that pieces of the placenta in the uterus should be carefully removed. Care should be taken to ensure that removal of the placenta is done slowly and no injury to the uterine wall is caused as a result of rough handling of the case. This can cause further damage and stress to the animal.

This condition can and should be prevented. Prevention can be achieved by controlling the microbial infections which cause the retention. Efforts should also be made to avoid debility of pregnant animals, exhaustion of animals at calving time. In all cases where the placenta gets

retained, immediate steps should be taken to remove it so that the animals do not have to suffer other harmful conditions like metritis and pyometra, which follow the neglected cases of retained placenta.

**Prolapse of the uterus :** This condition also affects a number of good, regular breeding animals. In this condition the uterus gets dis-

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## LEST THE CHICKS CATCH A CHILL THINGS TO WATCH

During winters, poultry, especially the brooder chicks, often catch chill and die. Such losses can be avoided by maintaining the right room temperature, say the experts.

For this, the temperature in the brooder house needs regular checking. It should be checked at least three or four times in 24 hours with the help of a maximum-minimum thermometer.

The right reading can be had by placing the thermometer five centimetres above the litter near the edge of the brooder. Be specially alert about the midnight temperature.

Experts suggest the following temperature schedule under the brooder : First week 90° F, Second week 85° F, Third 80° F, Fourth 75° F, Fifth 70° F, Sixth 65° F. For the best result, it is advisable to maintain a temperature of around 75° F in the room.

To keep the house warm, bukhari or angethis are quite good, provided arrangements are made to take out the smoke.

One idea of making the best use of bukhari is to fix the hover at the top of the bukhari which can hold the heat and reflect it on the floor.

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placed from its normal position, comes out through the vaginal canal and hangs outside.

Main cause for this condition is debility of the animal. The uterus may get displaced following strong uterine contraction necessary to

cause expulsion of the foetus. The condition is usually seen in old debilitated animals participating in the breeding programme.

Another cause of the condition is a loosening of the attachments of the uterus to the surrounding organs. The uterus is thus enabled to get displaced and prolapsed through the vagina to the outside.

The condition is usually encountered immediately after a calving but can be seen in a pregnancy as well. In the latter case the foetus may be thrown out prematurely. Such animals show a persistent tendency for prolapse and this interferes with the planned breeding programme of the herd.

The animals having a prolapsed uterus suffer great physical discomfort, their walking gait is appreciably changed, milk yield is reduced or lost completely. The prolapsed organ gets swollen and if it is not attended to in good time, it may undergo necrosis and decomposition, increasing the distress to the animal.

Diagnosis of the case is very easy. The prolapsed part should be examined carefully to ensure that it is uterus, since in some animals a prolapse of the vagina may also take place and be confused with a prolapse of the uterus.

Assistance of a veterinarian should always be obtained in treating such a case. In the course of treatment, the prolapsed uterus should be washed and cleaned using a good antiseptic lotion. The part should then be held carefully between two hands and pushed slowly inside the vagina to its normal place. The first is then moved inside the uterus to set it in its normal location.

Many a times the cows strain and try to push out the uterus again. This may be controlled physically as well as by administrations of tranquiliser drugs. This is further ensured by inserting into the uterus—a long necked bottle, duly sterilized, holding it in place by fastening it to thin ropes, which are then tied round the hind parts of the animal. Other measures are taken by considering the actual cause.

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By

**P. C. SUPEKAR,**

*Associate Professor of Medicine,  
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NATION REGAINS  
SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE 1975—76

Towards  
Greater  
Discipline

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- Greater sense of dedication and devotion to duty.
- Growing attitude of cooperation and sense of belonging.





# NILGIRIS HAVE BECOME THE ONLY HOME OF FINE WOOL-SHEEP IN SOUTH INDIA

## YEARS OF PAINSTAKING SHEEP HUSBANDRY-CUM-RESEARCH HAVE YIELDED RESULTS

Wool has taken a key place in the livestock commodities in our Nation's foreign trade. India can be proud of being an important nation in the world wool map, being second only to China in the production of carpet wool but is ahead of the Common Wealth Countries. But in quality, India's carpet wool is of choice standard and is much in demand in International Wool Markets being known as 'East India Carpet Wool.' While we export annually carpet wool to the tune of Rs. 10 to 12 crores we have to import fine wool of an equal value for feeding our woollen yarn and weaving industry.

The quantity of fine wool produced in India per year is barely 6 per cent of the total wool production, the rest being of carpet quality.

By

DR. T. SIVARAMAN,

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Sandynallah, Nilgiris.*

The area of fine wool sheep rearing lies in the well defined temperate climatic region of India out of the four classified region based on its sheep husbandry resources and practices. This region comprises of Northern Himalayan Region consisting of Jammu-Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab States in the North and the Nilgiri Hills in Tamil Nadu.

**Nilagiri Sheep and its tract :**  
The Nilagiri breed of sheep are confined to Coonoor and Ootacamund Taluks of the Nilagiri District, the region being at an altitude ranging from 1600 to 2400 metres above the sea level with an annual rainfall

ranging from 150 to 225 cm. They are reported to be an admixture of local sheep brought from adjoining Mysore State crossed with Tasmanian Merino, Cheviot and South Down during the middle of the nineteenth century, brought out by the foreign settlers in this hilly tract. Special significance of this breed is that they have pure white wool which is the most desired colour in woollen industry.

This potential of this unique fine wool sheep tract was realised as early as 1946 by the State Livestock Improvement Board of former Madras State. Thus a sheep farm cum Breeding Research Station for fine-wool sheep improvement in this tract came into existence in 1950. This was followed up by All India recognition through the Indian Council of Agriculture Research in 1956, through the sanction of a scheme under the improvement of wool and sheep on regional basis. Further, intensification of this Institution by State Government was made in 1965 under crash Programme in the Third Five Year Plan for improvement of sheep in Madras State. In 1970 this has been brought under the fold of the Directorate of Veterinary Education and Research under a revised pattern and re-orientation to cover all aspects of research and extension in respect of Fine Wool (Apparel) Sheep Husbandry. This now is one of the experimental stations attached to the Southern Regional Post-Graduate Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Research Centre at Madras Veterinary College.

Substantial foundation work had been done through the State Government and Indian Council of Agricultural Research over the past two decades through the establishment of a Sheep Breeding Research Station at Sandynallah Nilagiris District to improve the quality and yield of wool from Nilagiri breed of



sheep (i) by selective breeding among the animals of Nilagiri breed and (ii) by upgrading with exotic fine wool breeds. This institution serves as the centre for sheep husbandry on modern lines with facilities of a moderately equipped wool analysis laboratory.

Based on the research work done on breeding (selective breeding and upgrading) of sheep, over the past decade under Indian Council of Agricultural Research Scheme for the improvement of sheep and wool on regional basis, Merino has been fixed as the breed of choice in preference to Romney Marsh for upgrading the Nilagiri sheep to achieve the final objectives of increased yield of fine (apparel) wool of better quality.

## LABORATORY FOR GRADING SHEEP ACCORDING TO WOOL QUALITIES

There is a laboratory for evaluating the physical characteristics of wool, medulation, length thickness, crimp (waviness) and density of fibres are the qualities of wool for grading them as fine or coarse. Thus, ultimately the animals are classified as fine wool or coarse wool breeds. Absence of medulation in all or in less than 5 per cent of fibre samples from individual animals, higher number of crimps (waviness) per inch, thinner and shorter but more number of fibres per square cm, area, are the desirable qualities for fine wool. The data thus processed form the basis for selection of animals with desirable standards for breeding.

A nucleus stock of Merino, the, world's best breed for fine wool, imported from Russia in 1965 was maintained for studies on their adaptability and performance of wool production and found to be acclimatized well with no untoward effects. Now, there is a stock of 193 pure bred Merinos (Rams 45, Ewes, 91 and Young ones, 57), out of a total stock of 2076 sheep in the farm.

Extension activities in respect of sheep husbandry and improvement in wool production in the area were done through 4 centres with train-

ed flockmen covering the whole of this region. Improved varieties of Breeding Rams about 500, to serve the needs of this tract were distributed in the past decade.

### Objectives

All round programme of Research and Extension are contemplated through this station in the new set up under the Directorate of Veterinary Education and Research on the following lines to achieve the final objective of maximum fine wool production from this region.

#### (a) Breeding

- (i) Raising pure bred stock of Merino with Nilagiri breeds of sheep.
- (ii) Upgrading of Nilagiri with Merino for increasing the quality and quantity of its wool.
- (iii) Evolving a dual purpose breed (wool and mutton) with the Romney Marsh Crosses available.

#### (b) Nutrition

- (i) Improvement of pasture.
- (ii) Study on increasing the carrying capacity of local pasture.
- (iii) increasing wool quantity and quality through selective feeding.

#### (c) Management cum-Disease Control

- (i) Raising of sheep under open range system.
- (ii) Control of parasitic load on pasture and animals.
- (iii) Eradication and control of Ecto and Endo parasitic and bacterial hazards.

#### (d) Extension

- (i) Increasing of the basic stock strength to 5,000 over a period of 10 years to run the farm on economic lines;
- (ii) Increasing of the breeding rams and ewes for distribution to private breeders;
- (iii) Increasing of wool production potential of the area through sheep husbandry as subsidiary occupation ;
- (iv) Organised marketing of wool and establishment of woollen yarn and weaving industry under cooperative sector.

### Impact of the Plan

This important isolated tract in Tamil Nadu with its favourable climatic and abundant pasturate has the scope for increasing the fine wool sheep population five to six times over the present number with a capacity to increase the fine wool production and to establish woollen yarn and weaving industry through planned effort over a period of 3 to 5 years. Thus triple vital benefits by way of (i) raising the rural economy (ii) solving the problem of employment to landless poor and (iii) saving the drain of foreign exchange at national level on the import of fine wool will be accrued to Tamil Nadu, in particular and to our country in general.

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## FERTILIZER APPLICATION IN DRYLANDS A MORE EFFICIENT METHOD

The Scientists at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi have worked out a method for improving the crop response to fertilizer in dry lands.

Low response to fertilizer and a poor crop stand are the major problems in some dry areas. The method to solve the problems, consists of drilling liquid fertilizers below the need level.

In experiments with wheat, such an application resulted in 20 quintals more grain per hectare than when the fertilizer was applied by the usual method. The moisture level in the soil was at near wilting point. But even during the wetter season, the new technique gave more than 33 quintals of grain as against about 26 quintals per hectare. It also ensured 100 per cent germination.

The new technique enabled the crop grow better by creating a wet and nutrient rich zone between the seed level and the moist sub-soil. This led to a fuller utilization of plant food by the crop resulting in a higher yield.

Drilling of liquid fertilizer, however, is a specialized job and needs to be done by a special fertilizer application.



Civil Aviation in India has come a long way from the piston engined aircraft to the Jet planes of modern era. Today, giant-size Jumbo zoom across the skies carrying hundreds of passengers and tonnes of cargo. With Meenam bakkam being one of the toned-down ports of the Jumbo Madras and Tamil Nadu Tourism is expected to get a shot in the arm. All the infra-structure such as 5 star hotels are there and the Jumbo can carry any number of tourists to Madras to be adequately taken care of.

The advent of Jet era in the sixties brought about a revolutionary change in commercial flying operations. It also posed a challenge to the Civil Aviation authorities, who are responsible for providing ground aids and communication facilities for safe operations.

In order to meet this challenge, the airport were equipped with sophisticated navigational equipment and modern passenger facilities. Steps were also taken to expand the existing controlled air space around the international airports to encompass the descent and ascent paths of the aircraft leading to the concept of Terminal Central Areas (TMAs). Such TMAs were established in Delhi in 1965, in Calcutta in 1969, in Bombay in 1974 and in Madras in 1975.

#### NAVIGATIONAL EQUIPMENT

Airport Surveillance Radars were commissioned at Calcutta in 1956, at Bombay in 1962, at Madras in 1965 and at Delhi in 1973. Additionally, Area Control Centres were also established at Nagpur and Varanasi in 1969 and 1970 respectively. In association with the TMA set-up, long range Air Route Surveillance Radars with a range of 320 kilometres were put into operation at Bombay, Madras and Delhi. Several other sophisticated navigational aids such as President Approach Radar, Instrument Landing System and Very High Frequency Omni Directional Radio Range (VOR) were installed at various airports.

#### NEW AERODROMES

Construction of new aerodromes and improvement of the existing ones was undertaken to keep pace with the expansion of the air network and introduction of bigger aircraft for commercial operations. Among the important development works completed during the last ten years are the new airports at

## SAFE LANDING AND SWIFT TAKE OFF BY INSTRUMENT CONTROL FOR JET AIRCRAFT

### ROLE OF CIVIL AVIATION DEPT IN RISING TO CHALLENGE

Tirupati and Barapani ; new terminal buildings at Calcutta Airport, Hyderabad, Khajuraho and Kulu ; expansion of terminal facilities at almost all the aerodromes through which scheduled services operate ; a new 12,000 ft. runway at Delhi Airport for heavy inter-continental jets ; extension and strengthening of runways at Aurangabad and Jaipur for B-737 aircraft operation ; Porbander and Jabalpur for HS. 748 aircraft ; new customs blocks at Varanasi and Trivandrum ; new technical blocks at Delhi Airport and Tirupati, and a Control tower at Ahmedabad.

#### RUNWAYS STRENGTHENED

Important works in progress include extension and strengthening of runways at Udaipur and Khajuraho for Boeing-737 aircraft, at Keshed for HS. 748 ; extension of the main runway at Trivandrum to 8,000 ft. and strengthening the entire runway for Boeing-737 and occasional use by heavier aircraft ; new terminal buildings at Bhopal and Imphal. Large scale expansion of terminal facilities at Bangalore is in progress. The main runway at Port Blair is being resurfaced. Preliminary steps have also been taken for strengthening 8,000 ft. of the runway at Gauhati, and extension and strengthening of the runway at Cochin for Boeing-737 operations.

In order to provide facilities for passengers, Civil Enclaves are constructed and maintained by the Civil Aviation Department at Defence Aerodromes through which scheduled services operate. New Civil Enclaves have been constructed at Jamnagar and Chandigarh. Existing Enclaves have been expanded at Srinagar, Agra, Jammu, Bagdogra and Cochin. New Civil Enclaves are under development at Pune and Jodhpur.

#### INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY

The International Airport Authority was set up in 1972 to

develop and manage the four international airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Authority launched an ambitious programme to develop terminal facilities at these airports. An entirely new international terminal complex is to be built at Bombay airport at a cost of Rs. 110 million.

A significant development in the field of training and licensing was the installation of ATCRadar Simulator at the Civil Aviation Training Centre at Allahabad in 1975, which enables the air traffic controllers to be trained in the operation of sophisticated radar equipment. A scheme for special assessment checks for the pilots of Indian Airlines has also been introduced with effect from June, 1973 with a view to ensuring greater safety of aircraft operations.

Increased financial assistance for flying and gliding clubs has been given in view of the escalation of the cost operations. The subvention payable to the Flying Clubs has been enhanced from Rs. 93.50 to Rs. 148 per flying hour on the recommendations of the Expert Committee set up in 1974. Consequently, an amount of Rs. 43.61 lakhs is being given as financial assistance in 1975-76 to the flying and Gliding Clubs.

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Research and Development Unit of the Civil Aviation Department has developed its own expertise in the fields of Air-worthiness Engineering, design and development of high performance sail-planes, light aircraft and standardisation and development of aircraft materials. The principal achievement of this unit has been in making the country self-sufficient in respect of its requirements of gliders, sailplanes and gliding equipment including glider launching winches. A variety of glider sailplane designs have been produced by this unit to meet the needs of various types of gliding activities.

The construction and development of aerodromes and the ancillary facilities might not by itself be revenue-earning proposition, but this directly provides a vast potential for the promotion of tourism and opens up great opportunities for employment. Additionally, these activities have an inherent potential of vast industrial growth and export.



## SEMINARS ON WORKERS' PARTICIPATION

The State Apex Body at its second meeting held under the Chairmanship of Thiru R. V. Subrahmanian, Adviser to the Governor of Tamil Nadu has decided to hold seminars at important regional centres in the State to discuss the working of the scheme of workers' participation in industry.

It has also decided to convene a special meeting of the Standing Committee of the State Apex Body to discuss the question of lay-off in sugar factories in the State, to set up a bipartite body of representatives of employers and labour to go into the issue of payment of bonus and to depute a senior official of the Labour Department to look into the labour problems in certain coffee estates in Madurai District. The discussion regarding payment of bonus was subsequently held on 4-8-1976.

### State Advisory Contract Labour Board Constituted

The Tamil Nadu Government has constituted State Advisory Contract Labour Board under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

The Board is headed by the Secretary to Government, Labour and Employment Department, and its members include the Commissioner of Labour or (in his absence) the Chief Inspector of Factories, the Chief Engineer (General) Public Works Department, nominees of the Electricity Board, the Employers Federation of Southern India, two representatives of contractors, a representative each from I.N.T.U.C., H.M.S., Anna Thozhir Sanga Peravai and A.I.T.U.C. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Conciliation) will be the Secretary. The tenure of non-official members of the board is three years.

### Labour Advisory Board Reconstituted

The Tamil Nadu Government has reconstituted the State Labour Advisory Board, the high-level tripartite consultative body, to which all important problems affecting labour are referred for advice and guidance.

The composition of the reconstitution board is as follows :

Thiru R. V. Subrahmanian, Adviser to the Governor of Tamil

Nadu, Chairman ; the Secretaries of the Labour and Employment Department and the Transport Department, the Chairman of the Electricity Board and the Director of Handlooms, Government representatives ; and the Commissioner of Labour, member Secretary.

Representatives of the Employers will be drawn from the Employers Federation of Southern India, the Tamil Nadu Board of All India Manufacturers' Organisation, the Southern India Mill Owners' Association, the Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India and the Planters' Association of Tamil Nadu. Representatives of Employees will be from I.N.T.U.C., A.I.T.U.C., H.M.S., A.D.M.K. Labour Front, the Nilgiris District Estate Workers' Union and the North Arcot District Tannery Workers' Union.

The tenure of the non-official members is three years.

### Minimum Wages in Rice Mills

The revised rate of minimum wages for workers of rice mill, flour mill or dhal mill in Tamil Nadu under the Minimum Wages Act has come into force from 1-8-1976.

They range from Rs. 5/- per day to sweepers in mills to Rs. 8/- per day for engine drivers and electricians.

For clerks a monthly wage of Rs. 200/- has been prescribed and for attenders Rs. 150/- per mensem.

Children shall be paid half of the above rates and adolescents at 60% of the rates payable to adults.

### Insurance for workers

#### Rules for Employers

Employers are required to remit their monthly contributions to the deposit linked insurance scheme for workers covered by the Employees Provident Fund and Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes by the 15th of the following month.

According to the scheme, each employer has to remit at the rate of 60 paise per Rs. 100/- of the monthly wage will to the Chairman or Commissioner incharge of the funds under the scheme. This scheme covers 137 industries, besides coal mines. The Centre's contribution to the funds is 30 paise per Rs. 100/- of the wage bill.

The employer will not be entitled to deduct his contribution from the wages or to recover it from them in any other manner.

Nearly eight and a half million workers will benefit from the scheme.

### New Authority

Employers planning lay offs and retrenchments should hereafter seek the approval of the additional Secretary or Joint Secretary in charge of the subject in the Union Ministry of Labour and not the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

### Bill on Workers' Safety Passed

The Rajya Sabha has passed a bill which seeks to amend the Factories Act 1948 to ensure adequate safety measures and to promote the health and welfare of workers employed in factories.

The amendments proposed in the Act relate to the modification of the definition of the term "worker" to include within its meaning contract labour employed in any manufacturing process.

It also seeks to improve provisions relating to safety and appointment of safety officers and inquiry into cases of fatal accidents. It provides that any establishment employing more than 30 women workers will have to provide creches.

### MINIMUM WAGES FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOUR APPOINTMENT OF AUTHORISED OFFICERS FOR SANCTIONING PROSECUTION

The Revenue Divisional Officers in the State have been authorised by Government to sanction prosecution before the Magistrates for non-payment of minimum wages or for payment of wages less than the minimum wages fixed by the Government. Hitherto, only the Commissioner of Labour, Madras could sanction prosecution for non-payment of minimum wages etc. In order to facilitate the agricultural workers who are spread over the entire State and with a view to strictly enforce the Minimum Wages Act and ensure the payment of Minimum Wages to Agricultural Labourers, the Government have authorised all the Revenue Divisional Officers to sanction prosecution. The aggrieved Agricultural worker or the Inspectors appointed by the Government will now file a complaint before the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned (Authorised Officer) for sanction of prosecution.



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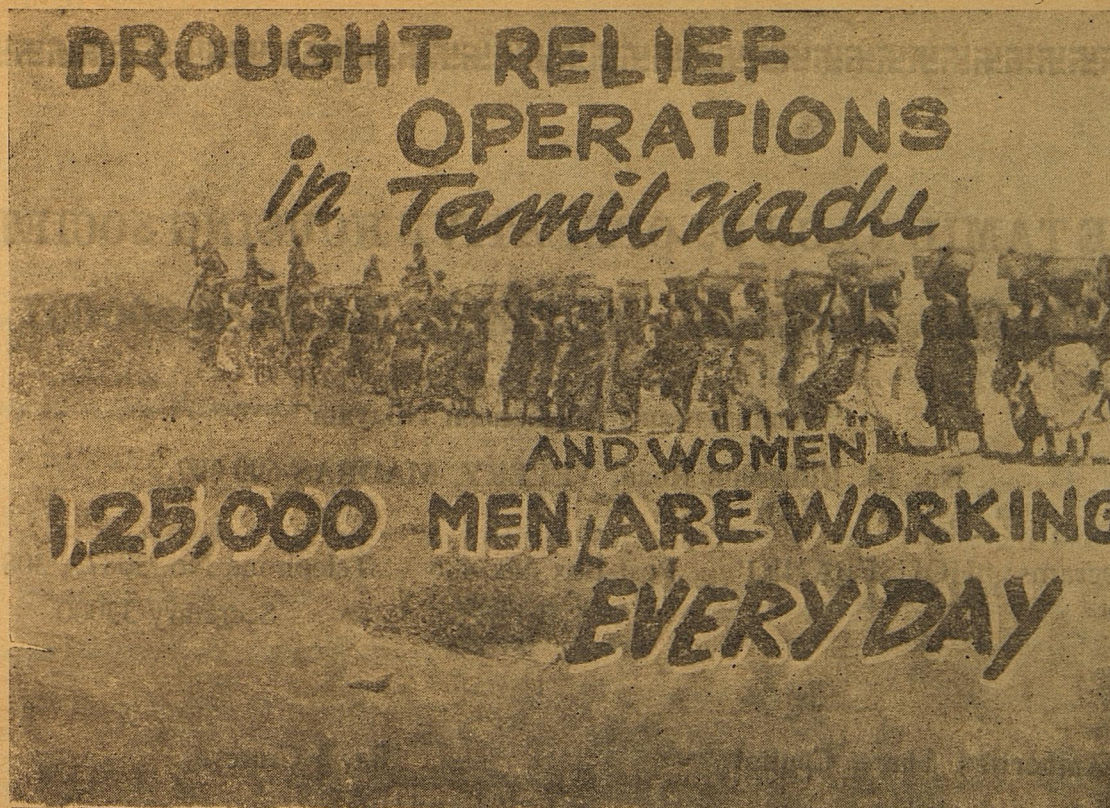


**TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES  
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Drought relief operations are in progress in 4,189 villages (more than 10,000 hamlets) in eleven districts of the State, namely, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem and Dharmapuri. Poor south-west monsoon rains in the catchment areas of the major irrigation systems of the State like Cauvery, Periyar, Vaigai and Tamraparani has resulted in low storage of levels in the reservoirs and affected irrigation. This failure of the South West Monsoon rains has added a new dimension to the drought situation.

Massive programmes for relieving drinking water scarcity and unemployment of agricultural workers are in progress. The water supply programme involves an outlay of Rs. 10.71 crores. For the employment generation programme an amount of Rs. 13.51 crores, has been sanctioned so far.

#### **WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME**

**Bore Wells:**—A programme of sinking 6,300 bore wells in the period of April to September, 1976 costing about 6.61 crores is currently underway. In the first phase, the programme of 2,400 bore wells planned for completion by 30-6-1976

was successfully put through. As on date 4,977 deep bore wells have been put down. Recently additional bore wells at 150 for Coimbatore, 50 for Dharmapuri and 44 for Kanyakumari have been sanctioned. A fleet of 177 rigs is in operation of which 133 are hard rocks drills and 44 are rotary drills. This fleet has been strengthened recently by the purchase of 13 rigs.

**Deepening of wells:**—A programme of deepening wells has been approved permitting deepening of 3,100 drinking water wells at a cost of Rs. 86 lakhs. So far 1,302 wells have been deepened. Collectors have also been permitted to take up deepening of wells out of village works Grant given to Panchayat Unions. Under this order, 1,835 wells have been deepened. To minimise failures in deepening, Collectors have been instructed to obtain Ground Water Clearance before taking up deepening.

**Piped Water Supply Scheme:**—There are a number of villages in the drought affected area, where potable water cannot be found by sinking bore wells within the village site.

In such cases wherever involving sinking of borewells at a distance from the village, emerging the wells

and conversion water to the village by pipe way have been sanctioned so far, a sum of Rs. 40.13 lakhs has been sanctioned for pipe water supply schemes to benefit 53 hesitations.

#### **DEEPENING OF OORANIES**

To meet the special needs of Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai districts, Rs. 11.24 lakhs has been provided for deepening of Ooranies (Drinking Water Ponds). Under this sanction 174 Ooranies will be deepened.

#### **MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY**

To assist those municipalities in the drought affected area, which are in the grip of drinking water scarcity, a sum of Rs. 59.29 lakhs has been sanctioned to 31 Municipalities.

#### **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME**

To generate employment and to create purchasing power among unemployed agricultural labourers, a number of employment oriented works have been taken up. Schemes included in the Annual Plan have been speeded up. In addition fresh schemes have been sanctioned.



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Joint Registrar | Special Officer



## MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Rs. 240 lakhs has been allocated for four on-going medium irrigation schemes. They (1) Varattupallam (Coimbatore Dist.), (2) Vattamalai Odai (Coimbatore Dist.), (3) Gunderipallam (Coimbatore Dist.) and Sathanur Right Bank Canal (N.A. Dist.), Rs. 45 lakhs has been sanctioned for taking up two new schemes (*viz.*) Kodimudiyur (Tirunelveli Dist.) and P.T. Rajan Canal (Madurai Dist.).

### Minor Irrigation Programme

A sum of Rs. 584 lakhs has been allocated for expenditure on 1,274 on-going and new special minor irrigation programme works. Of these, 455 works have been completed and the others are in progress.

### Drought Prone Area Programme

A sum of Rs. 110.76 lakhs is provided for expenditure on 204 irrigation works. Of them 73 have been completed and 131 are in progress.

## ROADS

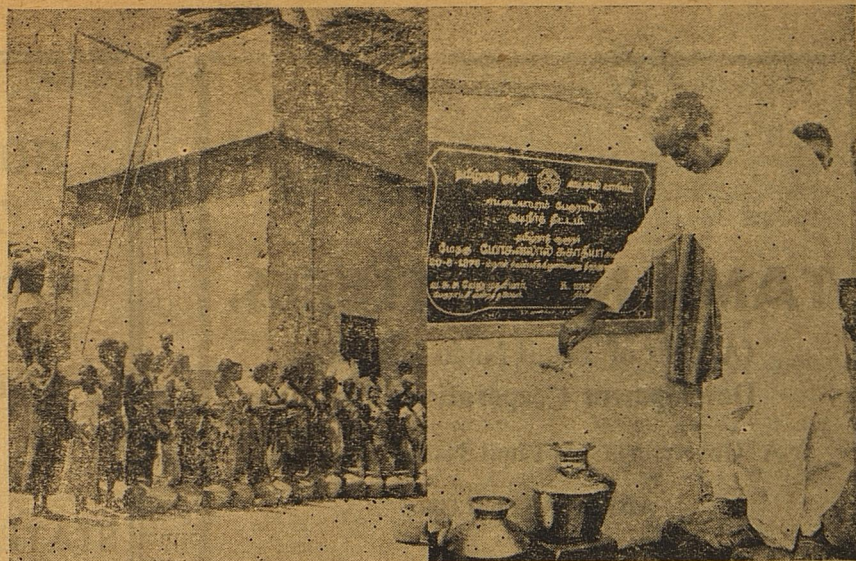
An enlarged fair weather roads programme involving 1,050 road works costing Rs. 204 lakhs has been sanctioned. Of this, 239 works have been completed and 811 are in progress.

### Soil Conservation and Afforestation

A sum of Rs. 166.63 lakhs has been sanctioned for Soil Conservation and Afforestation works in 740 villages.

Total allocations made for Employment Oriented Works so far:

	<i>Rs.in Lakhs</i>
Medium Irrigation ..	285
Minor Irrigation Programme ..	584
Drought Prone Areas Programme ..	111
Fair Weather Roads ..	204
Soil Conservation & Afforestation ..	167
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,351</b>



Provision of water-supply has become the major task — —  
(Right) Governor Sukhadia inaugurates the Ettayapuram Water Supply Scheme.

### Employment Provided

About 1.25 lakhs persons are being provided with employment every day as a result of the drought relief operations. The position in each district is being watched and additional sanctions are being made where necessary.

### Public Participation

The Governor has appealed to voluntary organisation in the State to participate in the Drought Relief Effort. In response to the Governor's appeal, voluntary organisations have come forward and taken up schemes for distribution of fodder at fair prices and distribution of drinking water through lorries in Tirunelveli District.

### Central Assistance

The Drought Relief Programmes requires central assistance in a big way. A Central Team visited the State in April 1976 to assess the requirement of drought relief. After obtaining its report, the Union Finance Minister held discussions in New Delhi on 5th and 6th May 1976 with the representatives of Tamil Nadu Government. Based on these discussions, the Central Government have sanctioned Rs.7.5 crores as the first instalment of Central Assistance for drought relief. The Central Team is currently touring the State once again, to study the drought situation and assess the further requirements of drought relief assistance. The Team will hold discussion with the State Government on 4-9-1976.

### TAMILNADU INDUSTRIALISTS ASSURE ASSISTANCE FOR DROUGHT RELIEF PROGRAMME

Addressing a meeting of the leading Industrialists of Tamil Nadu, in Madras Thiru R. V. Subrahmanian, Adviser to Governor, dwelt at length on the acute drought situation in the State especially in the districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Coimbatore. There were a number of major industries located in these areas. Government have geared the entire administrative machinery to provide drinking water facilities and mitigate the effect of drought conditions in these areas. He exhorted industrialists to supplement the efforts of the Government by coming forward to adopt villages where acute water scarcity conditions prevailed so that they could sink wells, provide the pumpsets and piped water supplies to these villages. Industries which had their own facilities to transport water or to sink wells with their rigs, etc., were free to do so. Otherwise, they could utilise the services of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board in the sinking of wells to provide drinking water facilities to these drought affected areas. Cost could be met by the Industries and they would get credit for providing such relief to these who need it most, the Adviser added.

The Industrialists pledged their support and stated that they would form a small-committee to review the situation and come up with concrete proposals which would complement the efforts of the Government.



# **TAMIL NADU STEELS,**

**(A Unit of Tamil Nadu Industrial  
Development Corporation Limited)**

A Government of Tamil Nadu Enterprise

**ARKONAM-631 004.**

INVITES Applications within 10 days from the candidates  
having the following qualifications, for the post of

**PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO GENERAL MANAGER.**

1. Degree in Arts, Science or Commerce
2. Typewriting English Higher
3. Shorthand English Higher
4. Knowledge of Tamil Typewriting preferable
5. About 5 years experience as Steno-typist or Steno-Clerk.

**AGE: Around 30**

**Scale of Pay: Rs. 350—15—425—25—600**

Besides Salary, the selected candidates will be eligible for free  
residential quarter or House Rent Allowance in lieu thereof,

Contributory Provident Fund, Gratuity and free medical  
facility for self and family.

Higher start in the above scale will be considered in the case  
of deserving candidates.

**DIPR/42006/76**

## **GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU**

### **DIRECTORATE OF BACKWARD CLASSES**

**Ezhilagam Annexe, Chepauk,  
Madras-600 005.**



### **STATE LOAN SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEME, 1976-77.**

250 Loan Scholarships to the value of Rs. 500/- (Rupees five hundred only) each will be granted to the students belonging to Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes of Tamil Nadu whose parental annual income falls between Rs. 2,500/- and Rs. 6,000/-. The scholarship will be granted only to those studying in Professional Colleges in Tamil Nadu in degree courses such as Medical, Engineering, Veterinary, Agriculture, Law etc. and in Diploma courses and staying in hostels attached to the Professional Colleges or recognised by the Department of Backward Classes for the purpose of award of Residential Scholarships. Students who have secured a minimum of 40% in aggregate in the qualifying examinations are alone eligible for a scholarship under this scheme. Those who have secured marks below 40% need not apply. The scholarship will be sanctioned by the Director of Backward Classes, Madras, only on the basis of merit and subject to availability of fund.

Copies of Rules and Regulations, Form of applications etc., can be had from the respective Heads of Professional Institutions on requisition. Copies can also be had from the Office of the Director of Backward Classes, "Ezhilagam Annexe", Chepauk, Madras-600 005 on requisition by enclosing a self addressed envelope stamped to the value of sixty paise.

The last date for the receipt of scholarship applications in the Office of the Director of Backward Classes, Madras will be **15-10-1976**. Applications received after this date will not be considered.

Selected candidates will be intimated individually about the sanction of scholarships through their heads of institutions.

**Director of Backward Classes,  
Madras-5.**

**DIPR/42927/76**



# LIC—SECURITY TO MILLIONS

The Life Insurance Corporation, which completes 20 years today, has a dual objective : to insure the lives of citizens and to utilise the vast amounts of money it collects to speed up the nation's growth. In the past two decades of its existence LIC has done a real service to the people.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India is acknowledged today as a national institution designed to bring security to our people and help the country's development. Its emblem—a lamp and a flame, protected by two hands — and its motto "Yokakshemam Vahamyaham" (Your welfare is my responsibility) are familiar to most people and the word "Jeevan Bima" are understood even in rural areas.

## PROGRESS

At the time of nationalisation 20 years ago, there were 245 insurance companies competing with each other. Their head offices were located in metropolitan cities and three-quarters of all policies were taken out from Bombay and Calcutta. The LIC started functioning in September, 1956, from 168 centres through 209 offices. Today it has a branch or a sub-office in nearly all the districts in the country, the total number of offices from which it is operating being 766.

The LIC has taken a number of steps to extend the scope of its protective umbrella. Among them are : the salary saving scheme (where premiums are deducted automatically by employers) which has enabled white-collar workers to keep their policies alive more easily; group insurance for the poorer sections ; lowering premiums for a large number of hazardous occupations ; and waiving medical examinations for insurance within certain limits. LIC's progress on new business has been outstanding. From Rs. 283 crores of new business done in 1957, the last completed figure was 5,385 crores for the year 1975-76. Total number of policies in force went up from about 57 lakhs in 1957 to over 197 lakhs. Besides about 47 lakh persons are covered under LIC's Group Schemes.

People often complain that the LIC's service is poor. Such charges must be examined carefully. Take the matter of settlement of claims,

for instance, LIC is currently paying on an average 1,500 claims per working day. Since 1956, more than Rs. 1,300 crores worth of claims have been settled by the Corporation.

The accepted criterion for judging the claim settlement work of an insurer is the ratio of outstanding claims to claims intimated. The percentage of outstanding claims to claims intimated in respect of some of the leading insurers in the private sector for the year 1954 ranged from 36.5 per cent in the case of "Oriental" to 74.7 per cent in the case of "National." The LIC's performance has been much better. For instance, percentage of outstanding claims to claims intimated has gone down from 56.75 per cent in 1957 to 17 per cent during the year ending March 1976.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

India is predominantly a country of villages. LIC cannot claim to have achieved its objectives unless it has successfully penetrated the rural areas. To the LIC, this involves creating insurance consciousness amongst those who are not familiar with this form of financial security. The imaginative communication and marketing campaigns launched by the LIC through puppet shows, Bhajan Mandalis, camels carrying posters on their backs, participation in village fairs, holding claim settlement functions and other activities have yielded excellent results. Nearly one-third of its new policies each year are secured from rural areas.

## PEOPLE'S MONEY FOR PEOPLE'S WELFARE

A comparison between the investment operations of insurance companies abroad and of nationalised insurance in developing countries like India brings out the fact that the LIC is utilising its funds for the benefit of the people on a much larger scale than anywhere else.

More than Rs. 1,268 crores stands invested by the Corporation in Government Securities, which ultimately are for the benefit of the common man through the nation-building activities pursued by our Central and State Governments. Besides, the book value of its socially oriented investments converging avenues which provide infrastructure amounts to Rs. 1,407 crores. Of

these, Rs. 141 crores stand invested in Agriculture, Rs. 557 crores in Electricity, Rs. 463 crores in Housing, Rs. 153 crores in Water Supply and Sewerage and Rs. 93 crores in State Finance Corporations, Industries, etc.

## INVESTMENTS

LIC has thus played a significant role in the development of the country's infrastructure in order to raise the standard of living of the common man. Its total investment in this field was a mere Rs. 8 crores in 1957. Almost all the State Electricity Boards in the country have received financial help from the Corporation. About 52 per cent of the urban population enjoys piped water facility as a result of the loans advanced by the Corporation to 813 urban bodies in all the major States of the country. More than seven lakhs of houses owe their existence to the financial assistance received from the Corporation. A number of schemes have been initiated for this purpose. Loans are advanced to State Governments for Housing, as also to Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies and other agencies, keeping in view the security of the funds invested in the interest of the millions of policyholders, who have reposed their faith in the Corporation. The Corporation has commenced building townships and commercial complexes also at several places. Through its investments in debentures of Land Development Banks it has the growth of agricultural sectors also. With more savings flowing in as a result of the growing insurance consciousness in the country, still more good is sure to result for the common man by way of basic amenities of today's life like that of drinking water, electricity, consumer goods, food, cloth, shelter etc.

The work that has been done so far is merely a pointer towards the future.

During the past four years, the LIC has been showing an encouraging growth rate. The multiplier effect of this growth in making the savings of the common man available for development will be increasingly felt in the years to come.

The objectives of nationalisation are progressively being met and the Corporation is marching ahead in fulfilling its pledge to the people at all levels.

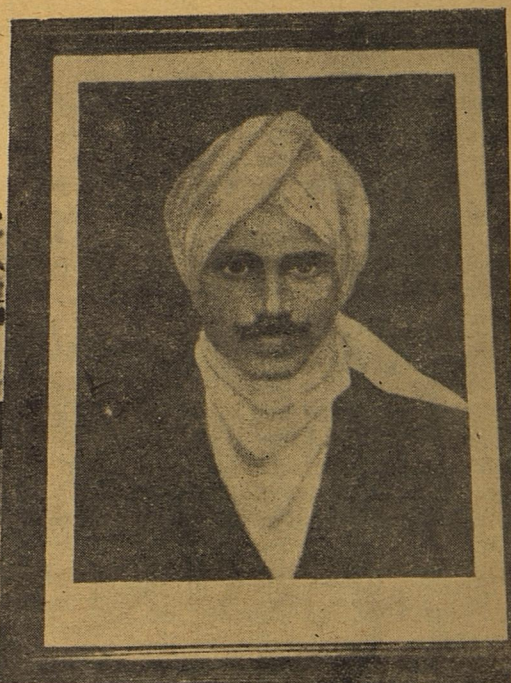


## NATION REGAINS SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE 1975—76

# Consumer Protected

- Controlled prices ensured by price tags and price lists at retail outlets. Supplies to vulnerable sections maintained.
- Public Distribution system streamlined by removing constraints of inter-State movement, easier flow of goods. In this, help of consumer cooperatives enlisted.
- System of sole-selling agents abolished in some vital consumer-oriented industries.
- Model scheme for equitable distribution through cooperatives and approved agencies in Delhi shows the way. Cochin, Coimbatore, Durgapur and Nainital follow suit.





Bharati's House in Ettayapuram and Portrait of the Poet.

Subramanya Bharati was born on the 11th December, 1882 in Ettayapuram, in the Tirunelveli District. His father, Chinnaswami Iyer, enjoyed high status in the court of the Raja of Ettayapuram. He was not only an erudite Tamil scholar but was also skilled in modern engineering and mathematics. From a very early age, Bharati was able to mingle with the scholars at the court.

Bharati was sent to the Hindu College High School at Tirunelveli for studies. However Bharati refers to this in his autobiography saying that, in spite of spending a thousand rupees for his studies, he achieved nothing except the evil attendant on an English education.

Even as a very young boy, Subbiah, as the poet was then called showed precocious genius in composing Tamil verse extempore and the title of Bharati was conferred on him by a gathering of scholars, who tested his talent in composing. The death of his father, when he was barely sixteen forced the young poet, who was also married in the meantime, to go to Kasi (Varnasi) to live with his aunt.

Bharati must have stayed in Varnasi for two or three years (from 1898 to 1901). He had to learn both Sanskrit and Hindi in addition to English to pass the Allahabad University entrance examination. As a result Bharati could speak Hindi fluently and later in life became conversant in many other

## SUBRAMANYA BHARATI

### LIFE SKETCH

languages such as French, Bengali, Urdu and the Dravidian languages, Telugu and Malayalam. He used to dress like a North Indian with a long coat and a turban. In tune with the dress, he had also cultivated a moustache and this completes the most popular of his portraits that have come down to us. He also took to the North Indian habit of males wearing flower garlands, as he had developed a poetic attachment for flowers of all sorts ; some flower would adorn his coat always, if not a garland.

Varnasi was a place which suited Bharati's poetic personality and he enjoyed his stay there very much. The river Ganges fulfilled Bharati's poetic ardour, and he spent almost all his leisure out of school in gazing on her beauty. At twenty Bharati was back in Ettayapuram, installed as one of the court-poets.

He could not relish his court job and went away to become a Tamil teacher in a High School at Madurai. Finally, he landed into the true avocation of his life, as a journalist, having been inducted as Sub-Editor of "Swadesamitran"

in the year 1904. Its editor Thiru G. Subramanya Aiyar, was a man of progressive ideas, a fine patriot and one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. Like Bharati, he was one who practised what he preached. Bharati must have found the atmosphere congenial, and as a staff member of the Swadesamitran, Bharati also found satisfaction, in that he could give full vent to his ideas. It was under these propitious auspices that Bharati plunged into the National Movement and flowered into a fiery patriot after the Bengal Partition of 1905. He attended the successive Congress Sessions of 1905, 1906 and 1907. In 1908 he fled into exile in Pondicherry ; so intense was his political career !

During this period, Bharati lived in Thambu Chetty Street in Madras, and had an office in Armenian Street. He had many good friends at this time ; to name a few, S. Duraisamy Iyer, V. Chakkarai Chettiar, Paul, Jayaram Naidu and C.S. Ragunatha Rao. All his friends met regularly in the High Court beach, and thrashed out various problems then facing the country. In addition he had attracted a host of admirers in the student fraternity as the Pachaiyappa's and Christian Colleges were close to his house while the Presidency College was not far off.

In the year 1905 on his way back from attending the Congress session at Varnasi, Bharati met



Sister Nivedita at Dum Dum. Sister Nivedita, opened Bharati's eyes to the status of women in India and admonished him that unless woman got her rightful place in society, India could not attain liberation. Bharati remembered this great lesson always in latter life. It was he, more than anybody else in Tamil Nadu, who worked untiringly for the social uplift of women and the essays and poems he wrote on this question were legion.

Bharati's extreme political views made it necessary for him to leave the "Swadesamitran" and in April, 1906, he joined the "India" weekly, started by Thirumalachariar, one of the extremist followers of Tilak. "India" was very bold in its attack on the British Government.

This was the beginning of an era of originality, individuality, experimentation and novelty for the journalist Bharati. "India" magazine published from 34, Broadway, Madras, Closed down in September, 1908, due to governmental interference. The legal editor of "India" M. Srinivasan was arrested and imprisoned for five years, and Bharati escaped to the French territory of Pondicherry. "India" magazine was resumed from October 20 of the same year, from Pondicherry. Though Bharati was the editor of "India", he continued as sub-editor of "Swadesamitran" and many of his poems and essays appeared in "Swadesamitran" during the same period as his editorial work for the "India" magazine.

Bharati spear-headed the Swadeshi Movement in Madras and in the process arranged public meetings in Madras for leaders like Bepin-

Chander Pal. While the 'Moderates' in the Madras Congress, were reluctant to receive the great Bengal leader, Bharati took the lead and helped shape and crystallise the political outlook of Tamil Nadu. In the Surat Congress Session Bharati was greatly helped by the other extremist leader of Tamil Nadu, V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, in behalf of Tilak.

Bharati spent ten years in exile in Pondicherry and that was a golden age in the history of Tamil literature. For it was during this period that his literary genius blossomed. Already he had published a volume of poems, entitled the 'National Songs,' Bharati now started 'Vijaya' a daily, and 'Sur-yodaya' a weekly also.

It was during this period that Aurobindo Ghosh arrived in Pondicherry and so also the great revolutionary V.V.S. Aiyar, who evaded the British Police in London, Marseilles and reached India. It was a glorious period. It was then that Bharati undertook jointly with Aurobindo a study of the Vedas and the Upanishads. During the exile, Bharati brought out further volumes of his poems entitled the 'Janma Bhumi', 'Matha Mani Vachakam,' his famous trio, the "Song of the Cuckoo," the 'Panchali's Vow,' 'Kannan Songs,' his translation of the Gita, a commentary on Pathanjali's Yoga Sutra, his two unfinished novels and a host of other essays and short stories.

In June 1911, an occurrence of national importance happened in the far south of India. An English collector of the Tirunelveli district was shot dead by the revolutionary Vanchi Iyer, who also killed himself immediately thereafter. The

immediate repercussion on Bharati, was that the Government turned their attention to the exiles in Pondicherry and many attempts were made to lure them into the British territory. The prosecution made a futile attempt to link Bharati with the conspiracy and, even the Judge of the High Court Hon'ble Justice Sir Sankaran Nair, while delivering judgement quoted as illustration Bharati's now-famous songs "When will our thirst for freedom cease?" Strangely enough, writing about the 'Political Evolution in Madras,' Bharati had particularly referred to the 'Ashe Murder' as very unfortunate and deplorable and strongly condemned such dastardly assassination.

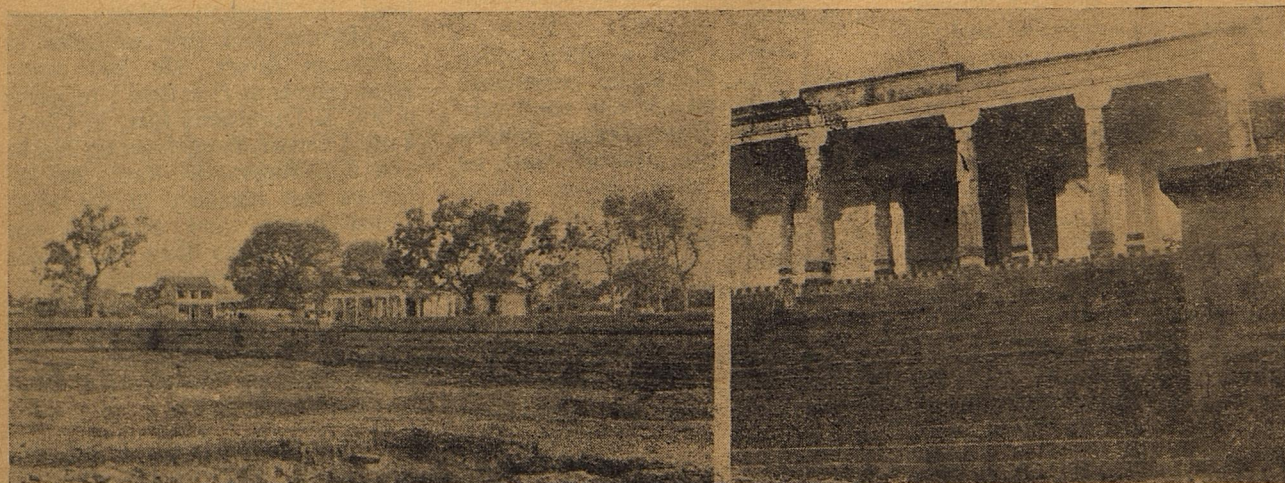
By 1918 Bharati was tired of his exile and ventured to return to British India where he was promptly arrested. However, he was let off, since there was really no case against him.

The year of 1919 was the year of the Rowlatt Act and Mahatma Gandhi came to Madras to discuss and plan the counter agitation for the repeal of the act. Bharati met Mahatma Gandhi at Sri Rajagopalachari's house. The meeting was very brief but the two great men understood each other. Bharati blessed the Mahatma in his noble attempt and went away. Mahatma Gandhi later, told Rajaji that Poets like Bharati should be properly looked after. Bharati also sang the famous quintet in praise of the Mahatma which to this day, is unrivalled in poetic content and grace.

Bharati joined the "Swadesamitran" again in 1920 and was with them till his death on 11th September, 1921.

\*\*

The Ettayapuram Tank which inspired the Poet to many a beautiful poem in his early teens.







Bharati wields the walking stick in regal form in this photograph. In another instance, because the photographer had the temerity to remonstrate, Bharati raised it still higher to rest on the chair!

## THE INCOMPARABLE MAN, BHARATI

Poet Bharati was one who devoutly practised whatever he preached. He urged us to erase all differences between one Indian and another brought about by virtue of birth or up-bringing. In order to more forcefully bring this about, he not only adopted a dress style which combined aspects of North and South but also Hindu and Muslim. Even in his caste mark on his forehead he adopted an intracaste integration and called it 'Vaishaktam' (Vaishnavam—Shivam—Shaktam), and wrote about it in one of his essays. He used to first smear the Shaivaite form of putting ashes (as a born smartha) across the forehead and then use the Vermilion of the Shakti devotee, not as a dot on the forehead but as a broad straight perpendicular smear from the bridge of his nose to the middle forehead giving the appearance of a

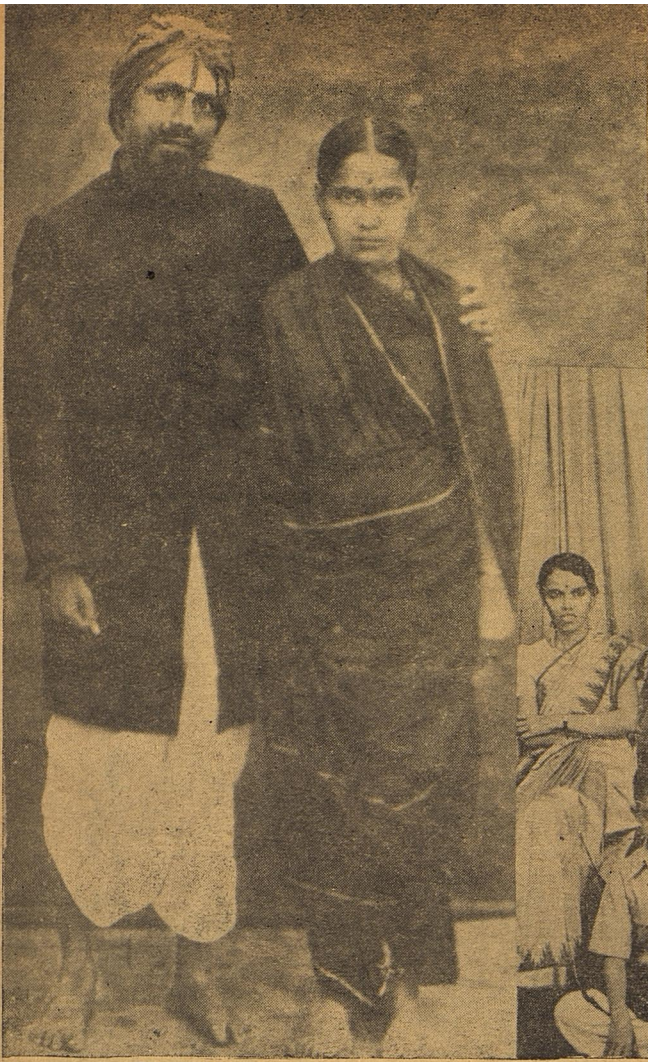
Vaishnavite symbol (see photo left above). He had a passion for flowers and invariably sported a flower on his button-hole. He often carried a walking stick which he carried more like the baton of a marshal than for physical support. Indeed even while sitting for a group photo he would not allow the stick to rest on the ground, but would have it rest only on the arm of his chair, much like a king holding his Sceptre. His contemporaries have written that he had cultivated the habit of marching like a soldier, with deliberate and measured steps, head thrown back, arms swinging and the body four-square.

Prof. P. Mahadevan in his Biography of Bharati writes: "By all accounts he had an impressive personality, the hallmarks of which were a broad forehead, thick but well

formed lips, a prominent nose with clear-cut and wide nostrils and bushy eye-borrows beneath which his eyes rolled restless in wells of smouldering fire. People looked at him a second time as if to modify or correct or supplement a first impression—a sure sign of a person being out of the ordinary. He certainly had the 'seeing eye', for it was that of the poet in a fine frenzy."

He grew and trained his moustache also in martial style, curling days. the moustache so offered the pious nature of his uncle (aunt's husband) that he would not dine with him. But during puja to the deity he would have Bharati near him because Bharati could sing Thevaram songs! The adage, 'In wit a man, but at heart a child' was appropriate in the case of Bharati throughout his life!



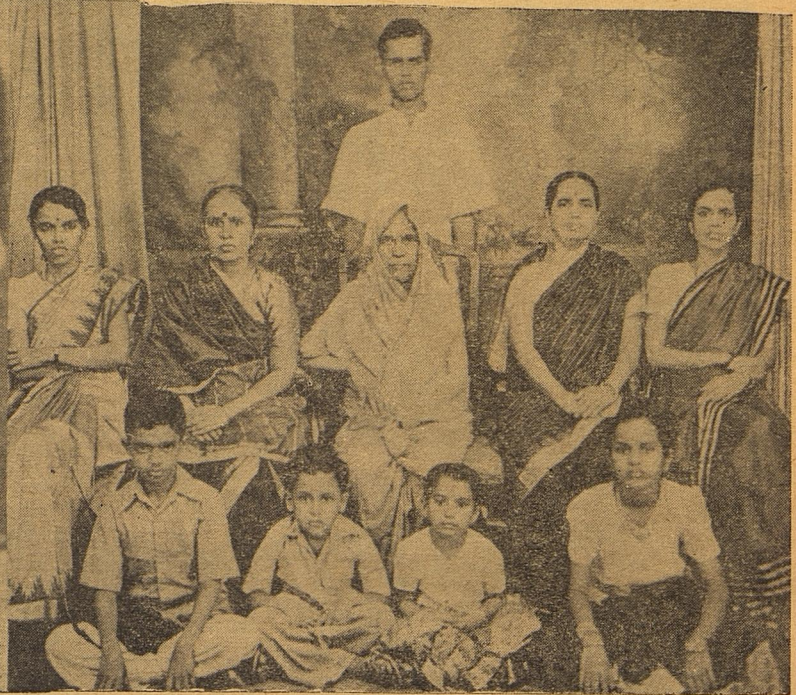


# CHELLAMMA....

## ....BHARATI'S WIFE

By

Dr. S. VIJAYA BHARATI



Chellamma, Bharati's wife survived him by many years and lived till a ripe old age of 63.

"Chellamma was a source of inspiration to him all his life. She married him at the age of seven and lived with him for about twenty-four years. In all these years she had accompanied him in his unusual experiences. Like Kasturba, in the context of Gandhi, she was subjected to various experiments by Bharati, and she had come through all of them. Not that she was very intelligent at that young age, but as she was brought up in a village, in the atmosphere of a happy, married household, where the wife obeyed her husband, and the age-long tradition of an Indian woman who believed in living in harmony with a husband, she was willing to do as the husband told her. Later on, in her life with Bharati, she learnt many things, including reading and enjoyment of poetry.

"Bharati used to walk with his wife holding her hands in the Ettaya-

puram streets, to go to the Raja gardens. In those times, this was considered a very unusual behaviour indeed. Bharati always acted according to what he thought and said was right.

"Chellamma was talented in music as she was brought up in an atmosphere of music, and used to sing Bharati's songs till the day of her death, at the age of sixty three. She had a surprising gift of memory for Bharati's poetry, and was able to identify many of Bharati's original compositions.

It may be surmised that in many ways Chellamma was an extraordinary woman. As she lived with Bharati for more than two decades, she developed many qualities that most women would envy.

Her courage is worth mention, and, after Bharati, the way she faced the varied problems of life was little short of amazing. The courage, faith in God and essential goodness, an optimistic view of life—qualities

which she developed were exactly the same as her husband's. In my seventeen years of life with her, I had never once seen her despairing in any situation.

The poem entitled "Kannammavin Ninaippu", and beginning 'I consider you alone as Rati' had in its original form Bharati's wife's name Chellamma. The four poems entitled "Kannammavin Kadai", "Kannammavin Ninaippu", "Manappidam", "Kannammavin Ezhil" are included in editions under the title "Devotional Songs." But all the four songs are love poems addressed to his wife by the poet. He regarded his wife as the form of Shakti, and, treated her as his equal in fact, a little higher than himself :

Shakti is the beloved wife and the state of divinity must be attained through her.

On the earth when all life is divine. Is not the wife a Goddess, too ?"

— — — — —



# BHARATI SAW GOD MANIFEST IN ALL HIS FRIENDS

By

Dr. S. Vijaya Bharati

Photo below : Kuvilai Krishnamachari

Photo right : Krishna Deity at Ettayapuram.



The realisation of the self came to Bharati through his many relationships with friends and relatives. Kannan songs, the most mature of Bharati's philosophical poems resulted from his experiences with his many relatives. He considered them as different forms of Lord Krishna through whom He preaches realisation. To regard God in terms of the relationships is different from beholding God in all the relationships around a person. Bharati experienced Lord Krishna's Presence as the inner truth in every relationship. On that basis, the Kannan songs describe the varied experiences, God leads man gradually and by degrees to maturity of mind; He lives with man in various relationships in order to purify him and to lead him to wisdom.

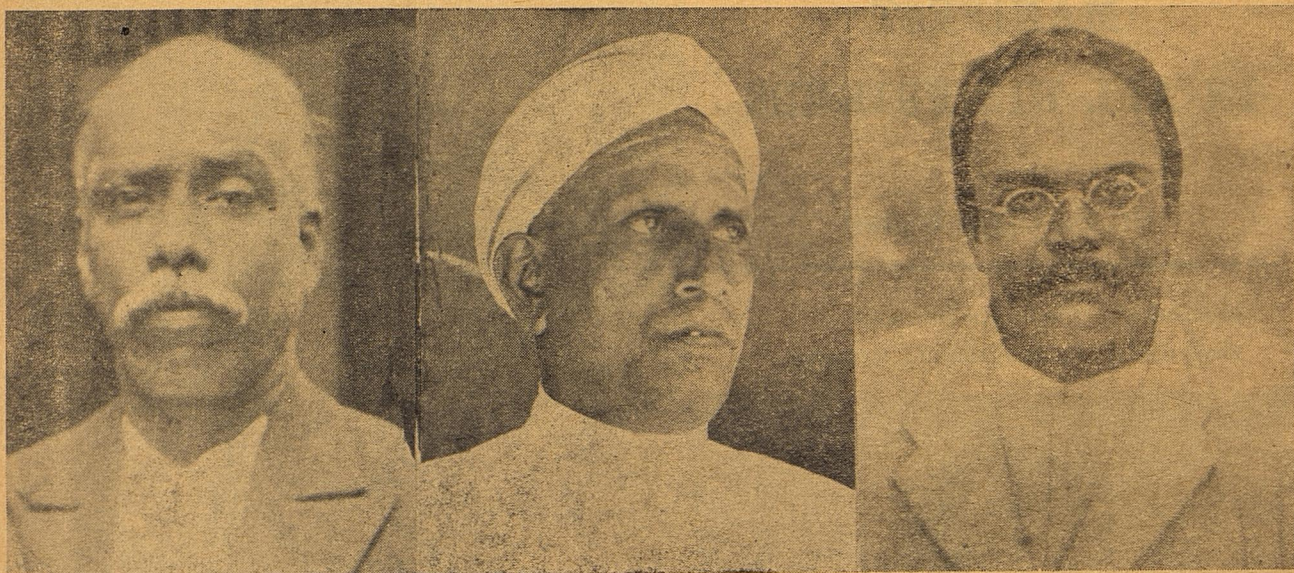
Kuvilai Krishnamachari was one such relationship. Bharati

visualises the Lord in him, manifested as the master and disciple, as patron as well as the servant, as friend philosopher and guide, and sings of the experience. Kuvilai himself memorised Bharati's songs early in the mornings, singing in his hoarse voice and with much disharmony. He used to irritate Bharati most of the time with his inquisitive nature and seemingly witless but very wise questions. Such was Bharati's generosity that he sings of Kuvilai as the Master who came to enlighten him in the guise of a disciple. The disciple, Bharati's Kannan, pretended to be less wise, to be desirous of progressing on listening to Bharati's language and teaching, and appeared to think his poems were glorious—only to augment the pride of the Poet's heart. It was with a view to final destruction of pride that the disciple praised Bharati

and his learning and swelled his ego beyond limits. He praised Bharati on the one hand, and disobeyed his commands on the other, and did exactly the opposite of whatever Bharati ordered. Finally, Bharati realises that it is not his business to make or change or destroy other's qualities; when he accepted his defeat in trying to change his disciple's qualities, he perceived the ultimate truth of karma yoga, that he should perform all tasks without passion and desire, and this would be possible only when ego is destroyed. Paradoxically, the disciple preaches karma yoga to his guru. In conclusion about Bharati-Kuvilai relationship, it may be noted that Kuvilai Kannan saved Bharati's life when the poet was caught under the feet of an angry elephant in Parthasarathy temple, Madras.



# BHARATI'S FRIENDS



L to R: 1. Arumagam Chettiar 2. Prof. Subramanya Iyer 3 Kalavai Sankara Chettiar

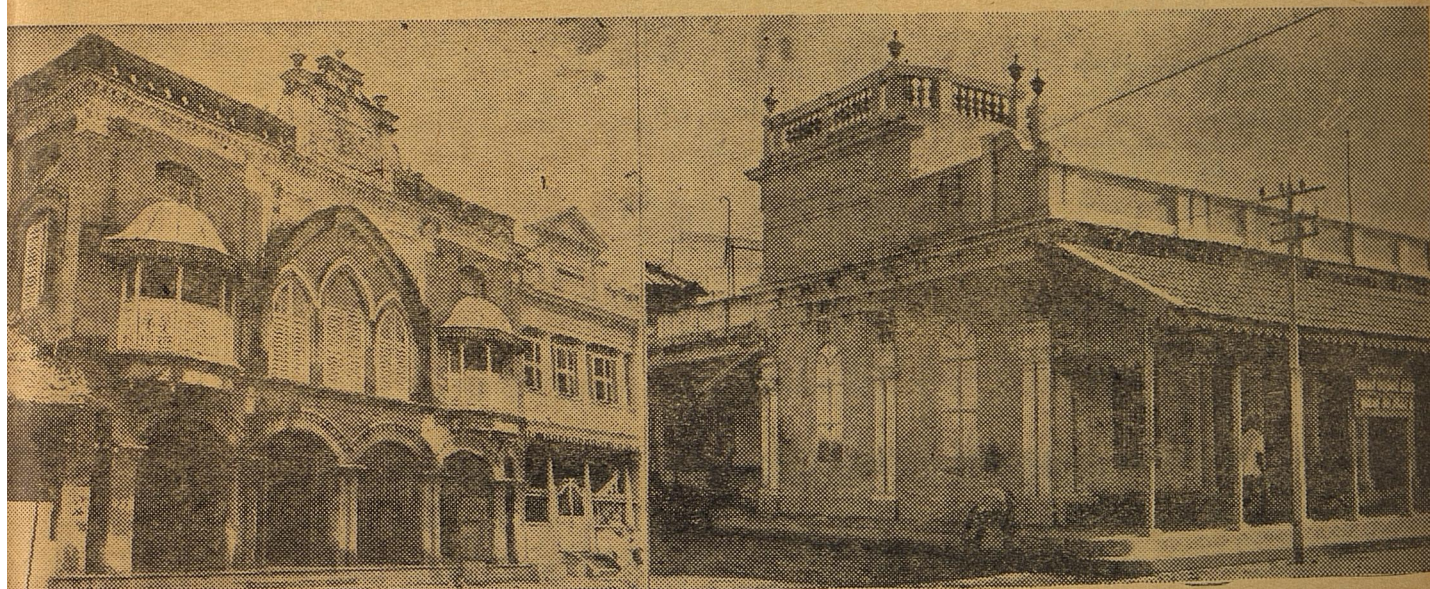
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L to R: 1. Biographer Vaa Raa 2. Publisher Parali S. Nellaiappar 3. Benefactor Sundaresa Iyer





# THE HAUNTS AND HABITATIONS OF THE POET



TOP LEFT : Poet's last residence in Triplicane.

TOP RIGHT : Poet's residence in Pondicherry.



LEFT : The irrigation canal in Pondicherry frequented by the Poet for his early morning ablutions is a ravishing sight and seems to have exercised a powerful poetic spell.

Nature in all her manifestations was a source of inspiration to Bharati and he loved to be in an environment of natural beauty. There was a grove of cocoanut trees also, the property of Krishnasamy Chettiar on which Bharati composed a poem. The solitude in these resorts offered solace to the poet.



# A TIDY SOUL HAS A TIDY HAND

**Bharati's Hand-writing  
is envy of authors**

"Of the beauty of Bharati's calligraphy, we can form an impressive idea by examining the manuscripts of many of his works now collected and kept in the Government Museum, Madras. If a man's handwriting is an index of his soul, Bharati must have possessed one of the tidiest and shapeliest souls imaginable. Whether he wrote fast or slow, the letters do not crowd out one another in deletions or loops or dashes which do duty with most of us. Nor is the manuscript page over-burdened with corrections or additions which almost deface the original. Like most poets, much of his composing seems to have been done, at first, in the mind; and it was the mere task of copying it down for which the poet usually waited for the propitious moment. For the core of real poetry comes forth like Athena—fully grown and fully armed—in heaven-sent moments."

(Prof. Mahadevan in his biography of Bharati.)

## If Honesty and courage reign the mind..... Bharati's Advice to writers

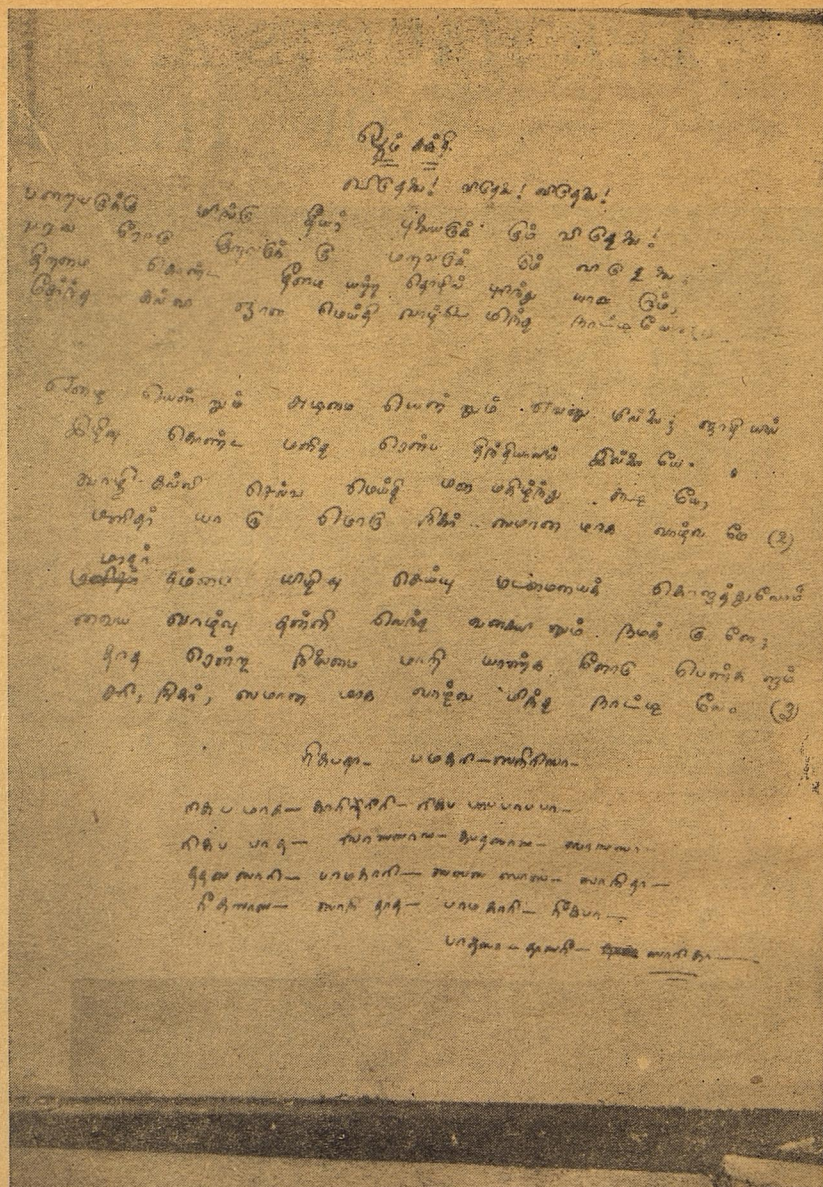
"He who can produce a poem in simple style and diction and cast in simple popular metres will be able to infuse new life and fresh vigour into Tamil letters now in a languid state. Even neo-literates must be in a position to enjoy such poems which otherwise conform to the rules and refinements of poetic composition" writes, Bharati in his introduction to "Panchali Sabatham". Continuing, he says :

"Avvai's poetry is written in a very clear and very simple Tamil—in such a style, that the meaning is well understandable to all the people. To make something understandable with a few words, this is the highest task of a poet. In this Avvai is incomparable.

"We must similarly endeavour to make our prose clearer than in any other language in the world. My opinion is that it is proper to write as we speak, as far as possible. Whatever you write, a story or a debate, as scientific book, a news-

paper article or anything else, it is suitable to use words from the spoken language. The poetry must possess the four characteristics; clearness, radiance, joy and regularity, as they say about Kamban's poetry."

If honesty and courage reign the mind, the hand will write directly without courage, prose will falter; like a worthless bull it will lie down; however much you may twist the tail it will not get up. If the power of Tamil is stabilised in the mind, the hand will write clearly and directly.



Above is an example of Bharati's Hand-Writing. The one deletion is to substitute a word to ennoble women—his ardent ambition.



# THE TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE



GREAT ARE THE  
VIRTUES OF FAMILY  
PLANNING

FOR THE SMALL  
FAMILY  
IS THE BASIS FOR  
HAPPY HOMES

AND  
A STRONG  
PROSPEROUS  
NATION



THE SMALL FAMILY IS THE NORM  
IT WILL DO YOU NO HARM

...FAMILY PLANNING  
DEPARTMENT  
Govt of Tamilnadu.



# THE PRIME MINISTER'S

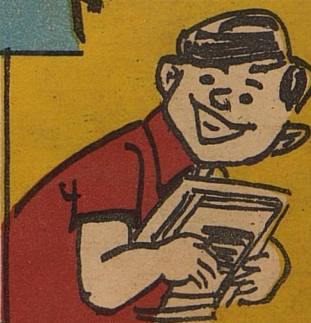
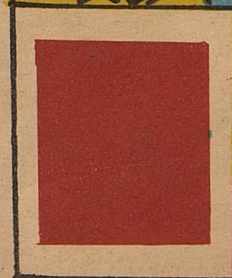
# 20 POINT PROGRAMME

IS A BLUE PRINT  
FOR PROGRESS

IN THE FARM

IN THE FACTORY

IN THE CAMPUS



## WORK IT WITH MIGHT AND MAIN

A PROGRAMME OF WIDE -ANGLED VISION  
IT CALLS FOR SINGLE -MINDED DEVOTION.